The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.——£3 PER ANNUM } VOL. XXIX MONDAY, JULY 15 1850 No 4106 { CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under, 3s., and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE STEAM SHIP EAGLE. J. ALLAN, commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, at 8 a.m.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H.R.S.N. Co.'s Wharf. 1024

PACKET FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.

THE well-known packet PHŒBE. 100 tons burthen, hourly expected, will sail three days after arrival. For freight or passage, having unrivalled accommodation, apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George street.

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER,

THE SCHOONER HANNAH, Williams, master, having been detained by request of shippers, will sail this day, Monday, 15th July, at [illegible] o'clock, p.m., wind and weather permitting. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Union Wharf, Sussex-street. Has superior accommodation for passengers. 1022

FOR MORETON BAY,

THE fast-sailing schooner ANN MARY, J. Brown, master, will clear at the Customs to-morrow morning, and sail immediately after. For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at the Bethel Wharf, Erskine street; or to
J. CURTIS.

FOR MORETON BAY,

THE fine schooner CUMBERLAND, H. Wyborn, master, having part cargo on board, will positively sail To-morrow, Tuesday, the 16th instant, (wind and weather permitting). For freight or passage having good accommodation, apply on board; or, to
HENRY CLARKE, Union Wharf.
July 16. 1039

FOR MELBOURNE,

THE packet brig CHRISTINA, Captain F. Korff, will clear at the Custom House this day. Has still room for a few passengers. For passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the [illegible] Wharf; or, to
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO., Sussex-street.
July 13. 1005

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.
TO SAIL IN TEN DAYS.

THE A1 barque ROBERT SYERS, 312 tons, John Morrison, master, is now ready to receive cargo. For freight or passage, apply to
MOSES JOSEPH, SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Or, to The Commander, on board.

PACKET EMMA, FOR AUCKLAND, FOR PASSENGERS ONLY

SAILS To-morrow Morning. For passage only, having superior accommodation, apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR WELLINGTON DIRECT.

THE fast-sailing Brigantine SCOTIA, 70 tons, W. Todd, master, will sail on the 18th instant. For freight or passage apply to Mr. S. Lyons, George-street, or to the master on board, at the Circular Wharf. 901

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT,

THE fine, fast-sailing teak-built Ship LOUISA. 212 tons, Captain Mailler. The vessel being about to load on ship's account, requires only a few tons of goods on freight which will be taken at a low rate, and will have immediate despatch. For terms apply to
THACKER AND CO., 541, George-street.

FIRST PASSENGER SHIP FOR CALIFORNIA.
TO SAIL POSITIVELY FROM NEWCASTLE ON JULY 17, FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

THE first class barque JULINDUR, 5?0 tons, Captain Burn, will finish loading at Newcastle this week, and positively leave that port for California on Wednesday next, the 17th instant. Has splendid accommodations for cabin, intermediate and steerage passengers. Early application is necessary to Captain Burn, at the Office of
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.
Passengers will be conveyed to Newcastle, by steamer, free of charge. 719

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT,
(TO SAIL WITH ALL POSSIBLE DESPATCH.)

THE well-known first-class ship MARIA, 500 tons, F. W. Plank, Commander. This vessel, which has given such unbounded satisfaction to the cabin and steerage passengers who proceeded in her to San Francisco, is again on the berth for that port; she will be provisioned in the same manner as on her last voyage.

SHE WILL TAKE ONLY A FEW STEERAGE PASSENGERS, FOR WHOM THE MOST COMFORTABLE ACCOMMODATIONS WILL BE PROVIDED.

Her cabin accommodations are very superior. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, at Buchanan's Wharf; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.
July 13 988

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE A1 BARQUE MARY ANN, Captain Drake, 650 tons N. M. This vessel is well adapted for carrying horses, having very lofty 'tween decks. Apply to
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO. Spring-street.
July 15. 973

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA,
(TO SAIL ON SUNDAY, THE 21ST INSTANT.)

THE new first-class ship BANK OF ENGLAND, 7?6 tons, John Davison, commander, will sail as above, and the mail will close on Saturday, the 20th, at six p.m.
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO., Agents.

FOR MANILA DIRECT.

THE fast-sailing frigate-built Barque LLOYDS, 403 tons register, A1 at Lloyds, George Pearson, Commander. For freight or passage apply on board the vessel, at Campbell's Wharf, to Captain Pearson; or to
JOSEPH S. WILLIS, Church Hill. 743

FOR LONDON,
TO SAIL AUGUST 25TH.
FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fast-sailing frigate-built Ship TASMANIA, 503 tons register, newly coppered and copper-fastened, A1 at Lloyd's, J. C. Tucker, Commander. This fine ship, built expressly for the India trade, offers unusual inducement to passengers. The cabin accommodations are very superior, and the wines, provisions, &c., will be of the very best description, and THE ALLOWANCE UNLIMITED. For freight or passage apply to Captain Tucker, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to
W. TUCKER, 421, George-street. 955

FOR LONDON,
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE FINE SHIP SIMLAH, A1, 597 tons, David Dewar, commander, has one stern, and two side cabins disengaged, and will sail on the 21st instant, immediate application is necessary to
R. TOWNS; or, J. B. METCALFE.
July 15. 974

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE. FOR LONDON.
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON AUGUST 5.

THE splendid new A1 ship JOHN KNOX, 1800 tons burthen, R. Davidson, Commander *is Frigate-built, though not pierced for guns in the lower deck.*

The immense height and capacity of this noble vessel between decks, with ample accommodation for exercise and amusement, so conducive to health during a long voyage, renders the John Knox a most desirable opportunity for parties proceeding to England at this season of the year.

Early application is necessary, in order to make suitable accommodations for steerage and intermediate passengers.

She carries an experienced surgeon, and her poop accommodations are very superior.

Apply to the Commander, on board, at the Circular Wharf; to
ABRAM BRIERLEY, Sussex-street; or, to J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO., King-street. 854

FOR LONDON,

THE fine first-class barque EARL GREY. 571 tons, H. B. Lansdowne, Commander, is now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply to the Captain, on board; to
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.; Or J. B. METCALFE.
July 3. 239

FOR LONDON,
FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY,

THE first-class regular trader TROPIC, 382 tons register, Charles Robertson, commander. Has the greater portion of her cargo on board, and will sail 25th July. Has superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or, to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER. 986

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE fine first-class teak built Ship HOOGHLY, 461 tons burthen, A. Sproul, Commander. Apply to the Captain, on board, at Miller's Point Wharf; or to
THACKER AND CO., 511, George-street. 965

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine A1 barque AVONDALE, T. H. Armstrong, Commander, is open for Freight or Charter, and will be ready for sea in a few days. For terms apply to the Captain on board, at the Flour Wharf; or to
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO., Sussex-street. 144

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS FOR BILLS will be received at this Office, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at noon.

The Tenders must be sealed, and in duplicate marked "Tenders for Bills."
T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.
Commissariat Office, Sydney, 1st May. 4225

Underwriters' Rooms, Liverpool, 2nd February, 1850.

THIS is to certify to all whom it may concern, that the Committee for managing the affairs of this Association have appointed
MESSRS. SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.
to act as their agents at Sydney, New South Wales.

It is presumed that the Assured, or their Representatives, will readily avail themselves of the assistance of the Agents who are appointed by the Underwriters to act in their behalf, and whose co-operation will facilitate the settlement of Loss or Average with the Underwriters.

By order of the Committee,
THOS. COURT, Secretary,
1007 Liverpool Underwriters' Association.

MR. ADAM WILSON.

ARBITRATOR, and ADJUSTER of AVERAGES and LOSSES. EXECUTORS', MERCANTILE, and SHIPS' ACCOUNTS ARRANGED. Charlotte-place, Church Hill. 983

A CARD.

DR. BUCHANAN (late of Port Stephens) has commenced the practice of his profession in his temporary residence, William-street, Woolloomooloo, four doors from Crown-street. 998

GRAND BALL.

MR. J. CLARK and SIGNOR CARANDINI'S BALL will take place on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 17th instant, at Mr. J. Clark's Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street North. Tickets to be had only from Signor Carandini, at his residence, Phillip-street; and Mr. J. Clark, 182, Elizabeth-street.

	£	s.	d.
Double tickets	0	12	6
Gentlemen's ditto	0	10	0

Sydney, July 14. 962

DR. LANG'S ELECTION.
COOK WARD.

A MEETING of the Cook Ward Committee conducting the FREE ELECTION of Dr. Lang, and all other electors who are willing to co-operate with the Committee are requested to meet at the Terrace Inn, South Head Road, on Monday 15th, instant, at seven P.M. precisely, for the purpose of receiving the reports of the canvassers of the Ward.
J. M. GRANT, Chairman. 968

CITY ELECTION.

MR. JOHN ROSE HOLDEN'S Committee will meet every evening at seven o'clock, until the day of election, at Mr. Titterton's, White Horse Cellar, George-street.

The Secretary will be in attendance at the office of the Committee, at M'Dermott and Co.'s Stores, every day, from ten until five o'clock. 981

JUST ARRIVED, EX BERMONDSEY.
THE PATENT HARMONIUM,
A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT OF WONDROUS POWER, BEING A COMPLETE BAND IN ITSELF.
Patronised by the Royal Family.
Medal of Honour granted by the Courts of France, Spain Belgium, and Russia.

MR. A. EMANUEL, Professor of Music, being the importer of the above, with much pleasure begs respectfully to inform the Musical World, that he intends giving a series of Grand Musical Entertainments at the Royal Hotel in conjunction with Mr. Sigmont, who will perform a variety of the most pleasing and popular Music on this delightful and charming instrument, and producing its various effects. The first entertainment will take place on Wednesday, the 24th instant. Admission, Two Shillings. Programmes of the performance will be published.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PUBLIC PRESS.

"We had the pleasure to hear Julien Adams the celebrated pianist, perform upon the new musical instrument, the Patent Harmonium, one of the most marvellous combinations of the tones of distinct instruments which human ingenuity has yet produced; its power appears tremendous, as well as characterised by the greatest and most susceptible variety, now swelling with the rich deep notes of the horn, and now wailing like the most exquisite warbling of the flute, changing in short with a rapidity and ease of the most wonderful kind by the will of the performer. The Patent Harmonium is an invention of such decided merit, that it must work its way into popularity, and it is with much pleasure that we have the means of making it known to our readers."—*Court Journal.*

"This instrument possesses immense advantages over every instrument capable of yielding but one tone; its variety seems almost endless; the tones are soft and mellow, and powerful as the player wills it, at one moment producing the sweetest melody, and the next the effect of a *full band*. The touch is so delicate that the most rapid passages can be played with the greatest ease. We never remember to have been more delighted than while listening to this charming instrument, and we certainly cannot too strongly recommend it to all true lovers of music."—*Musical World.*

"A delightful musical reunion was given at the establishment of the manufacturers of the Patent Harmonium, who, after incessant toil, and great skill, have produced an instrument of wondrous power. Compass and variety to enumerate all its advantages would fill a volume. The moment the player has commenced, the auditor is delighted and enchanted by its infinite variety. We entreat our readers to see, hear, and judge for themselves."—*Morning Post.* 975

NOTICE.

THE Sale of Parisian Millinery, &c., as advertised for sale by auction, by the undersigned, on Tuesday, 16th instant, is postponed until further notice.
EDWARD SALAMON, Auctioneer.
1038

SALES BY AUCTION.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
EX MOUNTAINEER, SMITH, MASTER, FROM LONDON, DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. JAMES SIMMONS
Will sell by auction, at the Australian Mart, Market-street East, THIS DAY, MONDAY, JULY 15, At 11 o'clock precisely,

S in diamond § 22 PART CASE, 19 dozen shoe brushes
S in diamond § 23 Part case, 4 dozen No. 8 broom heads
4 Ditto, No. 4 ditto ditto
ALSO,
2 Dozen broom heads, No. 5
2 Ditto ditto, No. 4
2 Dozen ditto, No. 3
6 Dozen sash tools, No. 6
12 Dozen brass sash pullies
6 Sets fire brasses.
Terms—Cash. 997

EX SALSETTE,
NOW LANDING.

TO JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS, WATCHMAKERS, CUTLERS, IRONMONGERS, AND GENERAL DEALERS.

MR. JAMES SIMMONS
Has received instructions to submit to public competition.
WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE.
At the Australian Mart, Market-street East, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, At 11 o'clock precisely,

THE following assortment of Goods, selected expressly for this market, comprising—
Plated mounted cruets, 4, 5, 6, and 7 bottles
Mahogany cases, with 12 dinner and dessert knives and forks
German silver table spoons
Ditto ditto forks
Square bronze timepieces
Ditto ditto large size ditto
Napoleon time pieces, shades and stands
Gothic ditto
German silver watch chains
Plated gold pins
Union chain pins
Electro plated pins
Small chased gold seals, mottos
Plated chamber candlesticks, snuffers and extinguishers
Silver mounted plated table ditto
Best plated snuffers and trays
Superior black lead pencils
Double joint plated spectacles
German silver ditto
Double and single joint steel ditto
Carpenters' pocket braces, with 12 and 18 bits in each
Gilt keys
Mosaic gold earrings
German silver guards
Electro-plated guards
Superior bordered tea-trays, 16, 24, and 30 inch
24 Inch assorted patterns extra stout tea trays
Japanned snuffer trays, with steel snuffers
Black pinned carving knives and forks
Cut bone dessert knives and forks
Ditto table ditto
Brown pinned table ditto
White pinned ditto ditto
Black pinned ditto ditto
Largest size black ditto, with steel forks
Tipped parbuck ditto
Caudie and dessert ditto
Superior Waterloo balance handle knives and forks, 50 pieces
Horn coat buttons
31 Cwt. flat irons.
Terms—Cash. 687

NOW LANDING, EX HOOGHLY AND RIFLEMAN.

TO DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS, STATIONERS, CUTLERS, DEALERS IN EARTHEN AND GLASSWARE, AND GENERAL DEALERS.

MR. JAMES SIMMONS
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Australian Mart, Market-street East, THIS DAY, MONDAY, JULY 15, At 11 o'clock precisely, Without reserve,

§41 ONE CASE Superior RIBBONS, 250 pieces 35 yards each
§22—One case, 21 dozen, superior cloth caps
§23—One case containing velvet carpeting
20 dozen FB twilled shirts
§16—One case containing toy dinner and coffee sets
Fancy note paper envelopes
Locks, nippers, official envelopes
Fancy vest buttons, &c.
§21—Tierce containing 500 half-pint pressed [illegible]
§[illegible]—Tierce containing 540 ditto ditto
[illegible] 24 quart decanters, new style
12 pint ditto ditto
8 quart ditto ditto
4 pint ditto ditto
12 sugars, Jersey
12 ditto Venetian
12 creams, Venetian
12 ditto Jersey
12 ditto Indian
150 half-pint pressed pattern tumblers
§234—One case 50 cards superior scissors
237—One case 50 ditto ditto
238—One case 50 dozen ditto ditto
20 mahogany cases, each containing 1 set 50 pieces superior table knives and forks.
Terms at sale. 625

EXTENSIVE SALE
AT THE LABOUR BAZAAR, PITT-STREET.
BY MR. W. G. MOORE,
THIS MORNING. At 11 o'clock.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—
Rosewood bedstead, palliasse, white dimity curtains, &c., six horsehair seated chairs, double washstand, China, glass, sofa, couch, &c.
Also,
Horse, cart, and harness
Two new ploughs
Two pannelled counters
Gas fittings
8000 shingles
And
A portable house, 24 feet by 14 feet 1039

DAMAGED HOLLOWWARE, SAWS, AND HEMP.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, EX BERMONDSEY, PADDLE, MASTER, FROM LONDON.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, MONDAY, JULY 15, At 11 o'clock,

L&P, § 777—One hogshead, containing
5 Tinned tea kettles, each 1, 6, 8
12 Ditto ditto, No. 2
15 Ditto ditto, No. 3
20 Ditto ditto, No. 4
„ § 799—One hogshead, containing same as above
„ § 780—One hogshead, containing
4 Tinned tea kettles, each 1, 2, 6
6 Ditto ditto, No. 3
12 Ditto ditto, No. 4
8 Ditto, „ 4, 8, 9
9 Ditto, „ 5, 6, 7
„ § 787—One hogshead, containing
18 Tinned saucepans, each 3, 4, 5
6 Ditto ditto, each 6, 7, 8, 9
4 Ditto ditto, each 10, 11
2 Front handle saucepans, each 2, 2½ gallons
„ § 766—One hogshead, containing
4 Tinned tea kettles, each 1, 2, 6
12 Ditto ditto, each 3, 4
2 Saucepans, each 1, 2, 3, 4, 9
3 Ditto, each 5, 6, 7, 8
1 Oval boiler, each 1, 2, 3
2 Ditto, each 4, 6
1 Round ditto, each 2, 3, 4, 6 gallons
„ § 793—One hogshead, containing
3 Tinned tea boilers, with patent screw top, each 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
3 Saucepans, each 3, 4, 5, 6
„ § 958—One case, containing
8 German steel cross-cut saws, each 5, 5½, 6 feet
L&P, § 841—28 packages hemp
Terms—Cash. 1035

35 CRATES W. T. COPELAND'S SUPERIOR EARTHENWARE.
JUST LANDED, EX AVONDALE.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, At 11 o'clock,

35 CRATES W. T. Copeland's superior Earthenware, an entirely new selection, and consisting of—
Handled bowls and saucers, assorted patterns
10, 8, and 6 inch plates, of various patterns
Grecian, Pomepian, Venetian, and Antique toilet services
Turquoise and drab breakfast sets
Grecian teapots, sugars, and milks
Mustards, peppers, and salts
Turquoise, drab, and basket covered jugs
Green glazed dessert services
Blue printed and fancy jugs and mugs
Oval, round, and square cover, flat, and baking dishes
Pudding bowls, egg cups, butter dishes
Jelly pots, assorted sizes, &c.
Terms at sale. 1036

TO IRONMONGERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, &c.
SIXTY-THREE PACKAGES OF WELL ASSORTED IRONMONGERY AND OTHER HARDWARE, BRUSHWARE, HABERDASHERY, &c.
FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Has been instructed to sell by Auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, JULY 23, At 11 o'clock,

THE following well assorted Invoice of hardware, &c.
Camp ovens and covers, with extra covers
Foster's ribbed and strapped spades, assorted
Eye-tree spades assorted, shovels assorted
Wheat mills, with fly wheels
Kent hammers
Iron chest, rim, and plate locks
Drawback, till, tumbler, and patent locks
Padlocks, box latches
Italian irons
Assorted fire irons and brasses
Glass paper
Jews' harps
Assorted rules
Britannia metal and steel top thimbles
Ivory balance handle table cutlery
British plate forks and spoons
Britannia metal table and tea spoons
Shaping and other scissors
Brass tinder boxes
Pearl shirt, Florentine, pearl coat, and horn buttons
Gilt coat, white metal, bronzed, and bone ditto
Broom-heads, bannister, scrubbing, horse and shoe brushes
Wood shaving boxes
Brass pillar and chamber candlesticks
Steel and brass snuffers, japanned snuffer trays
Tooth, shaving and hair brushes
German shell combs, &c.
Terms at sale. 1037

SHOE LASTS AND BRADS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, At 11 o'clock,
8½ Dozen assorted shoe lasts
44 M 1½ inch brads.
Terms—Cash. 1034

SYDNEY PROPERTY.
WITHOUT RESERVE.

In the estate of the late Mr. Thomas M'Grael and sold by instructions of the executor, Mr. M. Mullany.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, ON TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 16, At 11 o'clock,

AN Allotment of Land containing thirty-eight feet frontage to Dalton's Lane, with a depth of sixty-three feet, on which are erected two cottages bringing in a very handsome rental.
TITLE:—
A Grant from the Crown.
TERMS:—
Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit, and the residue on completion of conveyance. 920

DAMAGED SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, COATINGS, &c.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Ex Bank of England, Davison, Master, from London

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
WILL sell by Auction, at his Rooms,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 17, At half past 10 o'clock,
The undermentioned Goods, damaged by sea water.

AD RC in diamond, F under—
§ 4 § —25 Pieces, 35 inch, grey domestics, 1824½ yards
15 Ditto 72 inch. ditto, 446 yards
§ 5 § —15 Ditto, 72 inch, grey sheeting, 462 yards
15 Ditto, ditto, ditto, 454 yards
§ 6 § —15 Ditto, ditto, ditto, 456 yards
15 Ditto, ditto, ditto, 454 yards
§ 3 § —25 Ditto, 32 inch, ditto, 1917½ yards
25 Ditto, 35 inch, ditto, 1902 yards
AD RC in diamond—
§893—30 Ditto, 30 inch, white shirting, N 8, 1938½ yards
30 Ditto, ditto, ditto, D 39, 1620 yards
D in two triangles—
§ 4 § —12 Gross thimbles
10 Thousand white stay holes
6 Dozen shaving brushes
5 Ditto travelling bottles
24 pins
FD
S in triangle — across,
§ 63— 6 Pieces fancy mixed coatings, 262¾ yards.
Terms—cash. 919

TWO DAYS' GREAT UNRESERVED SALE OF DRAPERY AND SLOPS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions to sell by auction, ON WEDNESDAY, at his Rooms, JULY 18,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX PACKAGES of the undermentioned seasonable Goods—
2 Cases elegant de laine dresses
2 Ditto ditto Cashmere ditto
2 Ditto printed Coburg ditto
2 Ditto ditto Orleans ditto
1 Ditto embroidered robes
2 Ditto handsome town printed cambrics
5 Ditto 5 4 dark fancy prints
7 Ditto 7-8 ditto ditto
5 Ditto 7-8 Hoyle's plates
4 Ditto 5-4 ditto ditto
2 Ditto 7-8 navy blues
2 Ditto 5-4 ditto ditto
2 Ditto 7 8 black and white
10 Bales 30 to 36 inch grey shirting
4 Ditto 72 inch grey sheeting
4 Ditto 9-8 white supers
5 Ditto 36 inch white shirting
4 Ditto ditto Wigan duck
2 Ditto 72 inch sheeting
2 Ditto cotton ticks
1 Ditto linen ticks
2 Cases drab moleskins
2 Ditto printed ditto
2 Ditto printed cords
2 Ditto coloured Orleans
2 Ditto ditto Coburgs
2 Ditto black ditto
1 Ditto black alpacas
2 Ditto 3 4 gala plaids
2 Ditto rich striped silk Orleans
2 Ditto shot Orleans cloth
2 Ditto superior satteen stays
1 Ditto black groe and satinetes
1 Ditto glaces and waters
1 Ditto handsome bonnet ribbons
1 Ditto French kid gloves, in habits, and men's white, fancy, and coloured
2 Ditto children's fancy socks
2 Ditto white cotton hose
1 Ditto black ditto
2 Ditto woollen hosiery
2 Ditto men's brown cotton half-hose
1 Ditto men's lambs-wool hose
1 Ditto men's ditto vests
1 Ditto men's ditto pants.
1 Ditto men's merino vests
PRINTED DRUGGETS AND CARPETS.
2 Bales very superior and handsome
2 Ditto ditto Kidderminster carpets
2 Ditto ditto Brussels ditto
3 Bales 8-4 blankets
3 Ditto 9-4 ditto
2 Ditto 10-4 Witneys
3 Ditto 10-4 and 12-4 coloured counterpanes
2 Ditto ditto white ditto
3 Ditto ditto diaper rugs
2 Ditto Welch flannel
1 Ditto Lancashire ditto
2 Ditto Russia duck
1 Case handsome corahs
1 Ditto imitation ditto
2 Ditto ditto cotton handkerchiefs.
SLOPS.
6 Cases double-stitched moleskin trousers
4 Ditto single ditto ditto ditto
2 Ditto printed ditto ditto
2 Bales best blue serge shirts
1 Ditto ditto scarlet ditto ditto
4 Ditto ditto Scotch twilled ditto
1 Bale blue striped Guernseys
1 Ditto heavy blue ditto
2 Ditto superior pilot coats
1 Ditto blue driving ditto
1 Ditto drab ditto ditto
1 Case fancy regetta shirts
1 Ditto fine white ditto, linen fronts
1 Ditto brown and drab milled tweed shooting coats
1 Ditto fancy doeskin trousers
1 Ditto black, blue, and drab cassimere ditto
1 Ditto double end cotton braces
2 Ditto single ditto ditto ditto
1 Ditto India-rubber ditto
1 Ditto carpet bags.
MACINTOSH COATS.
1 Case superior waterproof coats
2 Ditto gingham umbrellas
2 Ditto brown and fancy parasols
2 Ditto Tuscan bonnets
1 Ditto Dunstable ditto
2 Ditto boys' Tuscan and Dunstable hats
2 Ditto coloured rolled jaconets.
Terms at sale. 746

FRAMED ENGRAVINGS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, At 11 o'clock, Without any reserve,

A COLLECTION of Engravings, very neatly framed, and comprising some excellent subjects.
Terms—Cash. 1014

TO BOOKSELLERS AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, At 11 o'clock,

2 CASES Books, comprising, Alison's Europe, 20 vols., Buchanites, Sir A. Wylie, Entail, Provost, Pen Owen, Cruise of the Midge, Tom Cringle's Log, Reginald Dalton, Cyril Thornton, Lights and Shadows, Margaret Lyndsay, Mansie Waugh, Foresters, Valerius, Subaltern, Sir F. Pumpkin, Thomson's Lectures, World of London, Modern Pythagoreans, Sinclair's Memoirs, Men and Manners, Life of Pollock, Johnson on Draining Ainslie's Land Surveying, Heinroth on Education, Crabbe's Dictionary, Cabinet Library, Gaelic Manual, Peninsular Scenes, Blackwood's Magazines, Manual of Ornithology, Songs of England, Mudie's Mathematics, Thirty Years' War, Physical Geography, Robinson Crusoe, School Testaments, Bibles, Prayers, Goldsmith's England, Chambers' Works, &c., &c.
Also,
SECOND-HAND BOOKS—Comprising Dictionary of the Bible, Cook's Preachers' Assistant, History of the Bible, Balfour's Sermons, Reformed Pastor, Anderson's Defence, Harmony of the Evangelists, History of the Churches, Jorton's Sermons, Groyse's Paraphrase, Gurney on Friends, Cottage Sermons, Hoadley's Church of England, Life of Cobbett, Antinomianism Unmasked, Life of Baxter, with many others too numerous to particularise.
Terms—Cash. 1015

DAMAGED WOOL.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell, by order and on account of the Underwriters,
At the Store in the rear of the City Mart, ON TUESDAY, JULY 16, At eleven o'clock,

WM K 2 BALES WOOL
Terms—Cash. 899

BOTTLED ALE, DRAUGHT ALE, CONSTANTIA.
Also,
RED HERRINGS, WHITE HERRINGS, AND HADDOCKS.

FOR SALE WITHOUT RESERVE—TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, ON TUESDAY, JULY 16, At 11 o'clock,

40 CASKS English Bottled Ale, each 3 dozen
2 Hogsheads Byass' draft Ale
15 Gallons [illegible] red herrings
15 Ditto white ditto
10 Barrels, each 4 cwt., best dried haddocks, quite sound
Terms at sale. 900

COPPER COOLERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, ON TUESDAY, JULY 16, At 11 o'clock,

4 LARGE COPPER COOLERS
1 Large Copper Pan, suitable for sugar refining, &c.
Terms, at sale. 8 9

WEDGEWOOD'S MORTARS AND PESTLES, &c.
JUST LANDED.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, ON TUESDAY, JULY 16, At 11 o'clock,

60 WEDGEWOOD'S MORTARS and PESTLES
6 Dozen China Egg-cups
3 Sets Burnished China
Terms at sale. 898

DAMAGED TWILL AND TICK.
EX MOUNTAINEER, SMITH, MASTER, FROM LONDON.

TO BE SOLD FOR AND ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, the City Mart, ON TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 16, At 11 o'clock,
D J and Co, in diamond, § 1436—

ONE BALE, Containing
4 Pieces Scotch twill, much damaged
2 Ditto, slightly damaged
3 Ditto linen tick, much damaged
1 Ditto slightly damaged
Terms—Cash. 896

30 TRUNKS BOOTS AND SHOES.

A VERY SUPERIOR SHIPMENT, EX BERMONDSEY.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George street,
ON TUESDAY, JULY 16, At eleven o'clock precisely,

30 Trunks and packages very superior boots and shoes, from the best makers, J. Davis and Son, London, consisting of the following:—
Ladies' best cashmere boots, patent fronts, elastic sides
Ditto super ditto ditto to lace
Ditto fine ditto ditto, channel soles
Ditto best lasting ditto ditto
Ditto fine lasting ditto ditto, welts
Ditto patent calf slippers and sandals
Ditto Spanish leather ditto ditto
Ditto enamel seal ditto ditto
Ditto superior lasting ditto ditto
Ditto fine ditto ditto
Ditto common ditto ditto
Women's calf leather boots, to lace
Ditto carpet and braid slippers
Ditto enamel basil ditto
Men's stout cloth boots
Ditto stout cossack boots
Ditto ditto Oxonian shoes
Ditto ditto walking ditto
Ditto light ditto ditto
Ditto calf pumps
Ditto buckskin slippers
Ditto black and coloured roan ditto
Children's enamel seal shoes, 2 to 9
Ditto patent calf ditto ditto
Ditto coloured roan ditto, 2 to 5
Ditto cashmere boots, 2 to 9
Ditto lasting ditto ditto
Terms at sale. 934

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.
Ex Bermondsey, Paddle, master, from London.

MR. R. FAWCETT
WILL sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, 481, George-street,
THIS DAY, MONDAY, JULY 15, At eleven o'clock precisely,

PH
§1§ — 48 Pairs 9-4 medium blankets, much damaged
§2§ — 28 Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
19 Ditto ditto ditto ditto slightly ditto
§3§ — 20 Ditto ditto ditto ditto much ditto
26 Ditto ditto ditto ditto slightly ditto
§9§ — 30 Dozen children's leather shoes 6 to 9, much ditto
11 Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, slightly ditto
34 Ditto ditto ditto ditto 2 to 5 much ditto
6 Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, slightly ditto
90 Pair women's ditto ditto, slightly ditto
113 Ditto ditto ditto ditto, much ditto
§12§ — 72 Pieces fancy gauze cap ribbons, slightly ditto
24 Ditto French ditto ditto, much ditto
28½ Ditto plain satin bonnet ditto, slightly ditto
2623 Yards assorted fancy satin ditto, slightly ditto
7½ Pieces ditto ditto ditto ditto much ditto
14 Dozen ladies' black kid gloves, ditto ditto
9 Ditto gentlemen's ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
20 Pieces silk corah handkerchiefs slightly ditto.
Terms—Cash. 933

THIS DAY, JULY 15, At 11 o'clock,

MR. SYLVESTER will sell by auction, at his livery stables, York street, opposite Mr. ENTWISLE's.
A number of horses broken into saddle and harness
New and second-hand gig
Saddlery, &c. 991

OIL,
EX SCOTIA.

TO OILMEN AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, ON MONDAY, JULY 15, At 11 o'clock precisely,
TWO CASKS OIL.
Terms at sale. 1040

TO GLASS DEALERS, CONFECTIONERS, DRUGGISTS, IRONMONGERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George street, ON TUESDAY, JULY 16, At eleven o'clock precisely.
The following extensive assortment of Glassware, &c. now landing, viz:—
A large assortment of tumblers, cut and pressed
A large assortment of wine, champagne, claret, hock, jelly, and custard glasses, assorted shapes and patterns
Quart and pint decanters
Cruet, liqueur, and pickle frames, plated and japanned, in great variety
Mustards, cruets, peppers and salts, assorted
Water bottles and tumblers, assorted
Butter basins, cream jugs, and half-pint mugs, in various designs and colours
Bird fountains, bird boxes, and green root glasses
Excise inks, fountain inks, and ink linings
Pressed toilet candlesticks
Confectioners and covers, 11 x 4 to 14 x 6
Half-pint, pint, and quart stoppered rounds
1, 2, and 3 oz. moulded vials
6, 8, and 12 oz. green octagon bottles
A beautiful assortment of hanging, reading, and pedestal lamps, of the very latest English patterns
A few elegant chandeliers, suitable for churches or public buildings
Signal lamps, with copper mountings
Solar, sperm, and other cottons
Solar hemisphere shades and chimneys
8, 9, and 10 inch hemisphere shades
Gas and French chimneys, all sizes
Lotus and thistle moons
3 and 4 inch convex lenses, polished and oval
Gas globes and jet shades and patterns.
Terms at sale 163

CIGARS.

TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA, TOBACCONISTS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction at his Rooms 490, George street, ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 17, At 11 o'clock precisely,
14 Cases each 5000, Regalia Delmentero cigars, in boxes of 100 each
2 Cases, each 10,000, Montero Fornero cigars, in boxes of 250 each.

☞ The recent advices from California for cigars of this description, are in great demand, and command the highest price, these being the only description which always command the highest rate. The only lot now for unreserved sale.
Terms at sale. 1033

REMAINING STOCK OF MR. DAVID PEDEN.

TO DRAPERS, GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS:

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the above gentleman to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 17, At 11 o'clock precisely,
Woollen and cotton hosiery
Gloves, assorted
Parasols and umbrellas
Haberdashery
Shawls and handkerchiefs
Perfumery, hair brushes and combs
Nail, tooth, and shaving brushes
Best drilled eyed needles
Silk and cotton purses
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Stationery
Watch guards, lead pencils, purses
Floss silk, a great variety of sundries
Terms at sale. 92

CROWN WINDOW GLASS.
JUST LANDED.

TO GLAZIERS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction at his Rooms, 490, George-street, ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 17, At 11 o'clock precisely,
The following GLASS, just landed—

5 Boxes		9 x 7
10	„	10 x 8
28	„	12 x 10
13	„	14 x 10
21	„	14 x 12
10	„	18 x 12
10	„	18 x 14
6	„	20 x 14
5	„	20 x 16

108 Boxes.
Terms at sale. 926

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 13.—Mary Ann, barque, 497 tons, Captain Darke, from Adelaide the 5th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Travers, and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and child, Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard, Mr. Cohen, Miss Mann, Miss Gell, Thomas Wallis and wife, S. Williams, wife and two children.

July 13.—Sumner, barque, 695 tons, Captain White, from the Downs, the 11th March.—Passengers—Mr. Taylor and son.

July 14.—Rio Packet, barque, 205 tons, Captain Shifeley, from Oporto the 21st March.

*** The Dart, brig, returned to port yesterday through stress of weather.

DEPARTURES.

July 13.—George, barque, 414 tons, Captain Tregurthen, for London.

July 13.—Lillias, schooner, 89 tons, Captain Rea, for Geelong. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Paten, N. Paten, E. Downs.

July 14.—Swan, cutter, 31 tons, Captain Taylor, for the South Sea Islands, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. W. Young, Mr. Desestre, Mr. James Young.

July 14.—H.M.S. Havannah, 24 guns, Capt. Erskine, for Auckland.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Emma, for Hobart Town; Helen, for Melbourne; Beaver, for Moreton Bay.

CLEARANCES.

July 13.—Emma, brig, 139 tons, Captain Pockley, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Mr. Cleburne, Miss Taylor, Mr. Bailey, Mrs. Nichols and daughter, Mr. W. Sherwood, Mr. John Sherwood, and Thomas Kerrod.

July 13.—Helen, schooner, 70 tons, Captain Eedy, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. W. Holden, Mr. J. G. Osborn, Mrs. Eedy and child, Thomas Barnes, and Thomas Feltham.

July 13.—Beaver, schooner, 78 tons, Captain Cooper, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Captain Mallard, Mr. L. S. Ferriter, Mr. A. Sandeman, Mr. Sloan, Mr. Quelan, Mr. White, wife, and two children, J. Harrison, Charles Ramsden, Mr. Sheridan and wife, A. Bay, J. Anderson, and J. Macurdae.

July 13.—Asia, ship, 523 tons, Captain Roskell, for London. Passengers—Captain and Mrs. Ramsbottom and child, Miss Ramsbottom, Rev. W. H. Walsh, Mrs. Walsh and servant, Captain M'Kellar, Mrs. Eccleston, Master and Miss Eccleston, Mr. Mose, Mr. Smallman, Dr. Cory, Mr. and Mrs. Bromley and three children, Mr. Lilley, Mr. M'Nien, Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. Creswick and two children, Mrs. Fogarty, Mrs. Besmond and child, Mr. Moore, Mr. Rees, Mr. Germaine, Mr. Smith, Mr. Brown, Mr. Symes, Mr. and Mrs. Felham.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 13.—Lass o' Gowrie, 19, Martin, from the Hawkesbury, with 760 bushels maize and 20 bushels wheat; Bride, 19, Bowden, from the Hawkesbury, with 500 bushels maize, 9 bags wheat, 3200 feet timber and 15,000 shingles; Twin Sisters, 25, Bowyer, from Brisbane Water, with 10,000 feet timber, and 20 bushels maize.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

July 13.—Rose, steamer, 172, Harden, for Morpeth, with sundries; Jessie, 45, Walker, for the Richmond, with sundries; Eclipse, 21, Blair, for Morpeth, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

July 13.—Sumner, barque, 695 tons, Captain White, from London: 6 bales 34 cases merchandise, 10 boxes soap, R. Campbell, sen., and Co.; 50 hogsheads beer, 18 bales, 100 cases Geneva, 4 hogsheads, 15 quarter casks, 15 cases wine, 187 cask bottled beer, Lyall, Scott, and Co; 25 casks bottled beer, 200 cases Geneva, 23 cases wine, 252 bundles corks, William Nimmo and Co.; 275 casks bottled beer, 300 cases oil, 2 cases linens, 17 cases 7 bales 2 crates merchandise, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 20 hogsheads, 50 cases brandy, 8 puncheons rum, 100 casks bottled beer, 7 bales merchandise, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 20 pockets hops, R. and E. Tooth; 16 bales, 33 cases merchandise, [illegible]; 19 bales 15 cases merchandise, A. Brierley, 5 casks 1 case, T. Woolley; 11 bales 6 cases merchandise, J. Thompson and Son; 2 cases, 2 bales merchandise, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 1 box merchandise, Rev. E. R. W. Krause; 7 cases merchandise, J. G. Cohen; 7 cases hats, 8 cases, 25 bales, 2 casks merchandise, W. Walker and Co.; 1 box 2 casks merchandise, J. Mills; 4 cases, J. B. Harries; 4 cases, G. Cetta; 1 case 5 crates, J. G. Raphael; 7 cases merchandise, 11th Regiment; 75 hogsheads beer, Thacker and Co.; 11 bundles spades, 168 cases, 4 casks, 1 bundle merchandise, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 11 cases, a billard table, George Yeomans; 5 cases cheese, 2 bales coffee, 3 butts, 4 caroteels currants, 6 barrels 4 cases raisins, 5 bags nuts, 1 case figs, 1 case 1 cask almonds, 41 cases, 2 casks merchandise, Alfred Fairfax; 20 casks blacking, John Brown and Co.; 6 cases, 5 bales, 3 crates merchandise, G. Thorne and Co.; 1 case, Mrs. Hobson; 1 box, William Dale; 1 case, Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy: 1 case, C. Spencer; 1 case, George Hebden; 7 bales, 16 cases merchandise, Samuel Folk; 17 cases, 51 bales merchandise, Charles Newton; 5 cases, 62 casks merchandise, George Rees; 8 bales merchandise, Brown and Co.; 237 cases merchandise, J. Solomon; 401 bundles hoop iron, 30 hogsheads brandy, 1000 cases Geneva, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 1 case 5 crates merchandise, D. Davis; 808 bundles, 1851 bars iron, 30 barrels pitch, 3 bales, 1 case merchandise, Young and Co.; 1 case, Dr. M'Ewan; 1 case 10 bales 15 casks merchandise, John M'Donald; 25 cases 5 bales merchandise, M'Arthur, Little, and Co.; 1 case, J. F. M'Donald; 50 hogsheads beer, 100 cases Geneva, 4 cases wine, 10 cases 3 bales merchandise, Cooper, Brothers; 277 cases 15 bales merchandise, Benjamin and Moses; 31 kegs nails, C. P. Dorree; 1 box, G. H. Rowley; 1 case books, W. R. Piddington; 3 cases, Bishop of Sydney; 1 case, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts; 1 case, J. F. M'Arthur; 1 bale books, Australian Subscription Library; 1 case stationery, William Moffitt; 15 trunks 16 bales 16 cases merchandise, Robert How; 1 case books, T. Parkinson; 16 casks 1 case 1 bale merchandise, Levicks and Piper; 300 cases Geneva, 57 cases pickles, Moses Joseph; 1 case, W. A. H. Brown; 20 cases, 4 bales merchandise, Price, Favenc, and Gwyn; 20 bales merchandise, Gilchrist and Alexander; 40 kegs, 1 case, 3 bales, 2 hogsheads, 3 casks, 2 bundles, 1 hamper merchandise, Harper and Co.; 2 bales 2 cases merchandise, R. Towns; 25 hogsheads 30 quarter-casks, 15 caroteels, 157 cases, 55 casks, 5 jars, 1 paper parcel merchandise, R. Campbell; 12 casks shot, 400 bundles iron, 100 camp ovens, 247 pots, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 1 box, Mr. Lawson; 200 cases Geneva, William Toogood; 6 cases 1 cask 1 parcel stationery, H.M.S. Commissariat; 330 bundles hoop iron, 63 casks merchandise, 10 jars oil, L. Myles; 1 case books, 1 parcel merchandise, A. Gravely; 6 coils rope, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 3 cases merchandise, M. Taylor; 1 chest 1 box, H. E. Salter; 7 hogsheads 1 cask 5 cases drugs, 6 carboys acids, E. Youngman and Co.; 1 cask glass, Officers 11th Regiment; 100 hogsheads beer, 50 casks bottled beer, 30 boxes candles, 4 chests liquorice, 200 cases Geneva, 1 cask spirit colouring, 25 kegs tobacco, 141 cases 44 bales 2 crates 13 casks merchandise, Order.

July 14.—Rio Packet, barque, 205 tons, Captain Shifeley, from Oporto: 32½ tons iron, 100 hogsheads 1060 quarter-casks and 140 cases port wine, 20 baskets corks, 40 quintals corkwood, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.

EXPORTS.

July 13.—Emma, brig, 139 tons, Captain Pockley, for Hobart Town: 15 cases cigars, J. Cook; 50 packages Manila rope, 18 hogsheads porter, Campbell and Co.; 7 tierces sugar, 200 half boxes soap, 2 cases trimmings, 2 cases tweeds, Watkins and Dean; 6 casks 3 cases fruit, 3 packages cheese, M. J. Davis; 5 hogsheads cod-fish, 6 cases salmon, George Thorne and Co.; 1 box apparel, W. A. Dodds; 5 tons hoop iron, 30 tons Liverpool salt, 1 bale cotton wick, 2 cases coal tar, 2 casks oranges, 1 cask butter, M. F. Pockley; 1 bale bags, 80 bundles hoop iron, 30 cans boiled oil, 100 logs cedar, J. Macnamara; 3 casks porter, 1 case fruit, 10 bundles bags, R. and E. Tooth; 3 packages leather, Thomas Hopkins; 2 cases hats, 1 case moleskins, 1 case ribbons, George Rees; 1 case confectionary, T. Jones; 1 case figs, 1 case raisins, 10 boxes almonds, Thomas Taylor; 1 case drapery, A. A. Coutin and Co.; 14 cases 3 baskets oranges, A. L. M'Dougall; 2 cases woollens, A. Brierly; 4 bales bags, J. Baptist; 2 boxes fruit, J. Lord; 36 cases oranges, 1 case woollens, Jencken, Barber, and Co.; 1 cask oranges, J. and W. Byrnes; 80 bags coffee, J. Williams.

July 13.—Helen, schooner, 70 tons, Captain Eedy, for Melbourne: 288 bags sugar, 21 casks loaf sugar, Australasian Sugar Company; 250 deals, Morris and Co.; 10,000 feet cedar, E. M. Sayers; 40 cases ginger wine, Lavers and Co.; 5000 feet pine, 43 cases cordials, and 100 packages colonial and British goods.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office, as follow:—

FOR LONDON.—By the Asia, this evening, at 6.

The barque Sumner, commanded by Captain White, late of the Sydney, and a very old trader to this port, arrived on Saturday, after a passage of 124 days from the Downs. Capt. White states that this voyage has been the roughest he ever experienced since employed in the trade. The Sumner is a new vessel of 695 tons register, and carries a large cargo for her tonnage.

The Rio Packet reports the barque Juniper loading at Oporto for Sydney, to sail in a few days after her departure.

The following ships have been laid on from Hamburg, for Adelaide and Port Phillip, as a line of packets, to sail in regular succession throughout the season, commencing in April last, viz.:—Peter Godeffroy, 1050 tons, Cramer; Cesar Godeffroy, 1040 tons, Behn; Emmy, 910 tons, I. H. O. Meyer; Australia, 750 tons, Sleebohm; Alfred, 700 tons, Decker; Sophie, 620 tons, Wilcken; Victoria 550 tons, I. Meyer; Dockenhuden, 500 tons, F. Meyer; Steinwarden, 500 tons, Mueller; Alfred, 450 tons, Daun. Messrs. A. L. Elder and Co. are the agents for those vessels in Adelaide.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.—The following colonial produce has been received coastwise since last publication:—Grain, 348 bags, from Morpeth.—Wheat, 190 bags, from Wollongong; 410 bushels and 11 bags, from Morpeth; 322 bushels, from the Hawkesbury; 1719 bushels, from Newcastle; 50 bushels, from Brisbane Water: in all, 2501 bushels and 201 bags.—Maize, 50 bushels, from the Richmond; 620 bushels, from Morpeth; 462 bushels, from Newcastle; 1150 bushels, from the Hawkesbury: in all, 2262 bushels.—Flour, 145 bags, from Morpeth.—Hay, 333 trusses, from Morpeth.—Oranges, 200 dozen, from the Hawkesbury.—Tobacco, 4 kegs, from Morpeth.—Calves, 4, from Morpeth.—Pigs, 254, from Morpeth.—Wool, 21 bales, from Newcastle; 46 bales, from the Clarence; 14 bales, from Moreton Bay.—Tallow, 5 casks, from Newcastle; 295 casks and 400 hides, from Moreton Bay; 82 casks, from the Richmond; 40 casks, from the Clarence; 178 casks, from Morpeth; 30 tons, from Merambula: in all, 3½ tons, 600 casks, and 400 hides.—Hides, 108, from Newcastle; 513, from Moreton Bay; 422, from the Richmond; 424, from Morpeth; 218, from Merambula; in all, 1685.—Sheepskins, 30 bales, 100 bundles, and 167 loose from Morpeth;; 2600, from Merambula; 52 bundles, from the Clarence; 19) bundles, from Moreton Bay: in all, 30 bales, 312 bundles, and 2767 loose.—Horns, 300, from the Richmond.—Candles, 85 boxes, from Morpeth.—Beef, 10 casks, from the Richmond.—Bacon, 6 bags, from Morpeth.—Pork, 2 casks, from Merambula.—Butter, 178 kegs, from Wollongong.—Ale, 12 casks, from Wollongong; 6 hogsheads, from Moreton Bay.—Timber, 14,000 feet, from Brisbane Water; 4000 feet, from Wollongong; 150,000 feet cedar and 1 ton tulip wood, from the Richmond; 4200 feet pine, from Moreton Bay: in all, 172,200 feet.—Shingles, 80,000, from Port Stephens; 63,000, from the Hawkesbury; 30,000 from Brisbane Water: in all, 173,000.—Laths, 25,000, from Brisbane Water.—Bark, 2 tons, from Wollongong.—Coals, 611 tons, from Newcastle.—Shells, 900 bushels, from Brisbane Water; 1080 bushels, from Pitt Water; 425 bushels, from the Hawkesbury: in all, 2405 bushels.—*Shipping Gazette.*

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

July.		Sun rises	Sun sets	High water morn.	High water even.
15	MONDAY	7 1	4 59	11 30	11 50

Moon—first quarter, 4·46 P.M. July 16.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, JULY 15,

Will be produced, a Drama, entitled THE ANCHOR OF HOPE; or, THE SEAMAN'S [illegible] Richard Hargrave, Mr. Willis; Tiller, Miss W. Griffiths; Gregory Mumps, Mr. Spencer; Simon Crabstick, Mr. Evans; Tom Topreef, Mr. Griffiths; Moonshine, Mr. Arabin; Abraham Moses, Mr. Rogers; Emily Dunmore, Miss Hart; Dame Wheatley, Mrs. Gibbs; Mary Wheatley, Mrs. Rogers. To be followed by the Interlude of THE RAILROAD TRIP. To conclude with the popular Drama of JACK IN THE WATER, or, THE LADDER OF LIFE.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1850.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

MR. NICHOLS begged to move the resolutions standing on the paper in his name:—(1.) That the appointment to all offices under the Government in this colony should be vested absolutely in the local Executive. (2.) That no person should be appointed to any office under the Government of this colony unless he were previously a *bona fide* settled inhabitant thereof. (3.) That no recommendation from the authorities in the mother country should give any person a right to be appointed to any office under the Government in this colony. (4.) That the recent appointment of Mr. W. Whaley Billyard to the office of Civil Crown Solicitor, in pursuance of the directions of her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, there being at the time many persons highly competent to fill the said office, and long previously settled inhabitants of the said colony, being in contravention of the principle embodied in the foregoing resolutions, is a grievance of which this House has a right to complain. (5.) That the foregoing resolution be embodied in an Address to her Majesty, to be transmitted through his Excellency the Governor." He did not apprehend that there would be much variation of opinion with respect to the first of these resolutions. The principle, that the appointment of officers of the Government should be entrusted to the local Executive only, was one which he believed would meet the approval of all classes of colonists, and not only so, but even the approval of the Local Executive itself. The evils which a contrary system involved were manifest to all—they must be manifest to all. It was the public who were concerned most deeply in these appointments, and it was impossible that such appointments could be satisfactory without the officers so appointed had the confidence of the inhabitants of the colony. Under the present system it was impossible that the officers should be sufficiently known to the public to have acquired their confidence, and it had happened in more instances than one, that persons who enjoyed the approval of the citizens, from the services they had rendered them, were removed from office to make way for persons of whom the colony actually knew nothing; but who had, by some services at home, conciliated the good graces of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State. People, perhaps, who had acted cleverly as electioneering agents, in support of the ministry, whose acts were not of the most reputable description, must still have some remuneration given to them; and because they would not be tolerated as the holders of office in England, they must be shipped off to the colonies. Among many other instances he might mention the present Superintendent of Police, who was formerly Police Magistrate at Maitland. He believed that the gentleman was perfectly fitted for it; that he performed its duties most satisfactorily, and that the inhabitants of the district approved and respected him. But notwithstanding the efficient discharge of his duties—notwithstanding that the inhabitants of the district, who were the parties interested, were fully satisfied with his services, that gentleman was removed from his appointment to make room for one of whose fitness or qualification neither the Government nor the community knew any thing. The Government, as in duty bound, felt that the gentleman so displaced from an office he had uprightly filled, had a claim upon them, and his merits in the eyes of the Government were fully recognised by his re-instalment in office on the very first opportunity. It was also familiar to the colonists that an obscure bookseller, who by the part he had taken in politics at home, on behalf of the Government, had lost his trade, and been obliged to give up his shop, and the Government at home therefore thought they were bound to provide for him; and the consequence was, that he was appointed to a high and lucrative office in this country, from which it was afterwards found advisable he should be removed on account of his inefficiency. In the same way the gentleman who formerly held office as Superintendent of Police, in Sydney, with satisfaction to the Government and the public, was removed to make way for another gentleman, who, let his abilities and recommendations be what they might, was a stranger to the Government and to the public. The office was subsequently restored to the gentleman that was so unceremoniously displaced, showing clearly that the Executive had no reason to be dissatisfied with their former appointment. He would refer very briefly to the circumstances connected with appointments which had originated these resolutions. He did not mean personally to find any fault with this appointment. He agreed that Mr. Billyard was properly qualified to perform the duties of the office to which he had been appointed. But he objected entirely to the principle on which the appointment was made. It was not Mr. Billyard's want of ability that he complained of, but his being preferred over persons of at least equal competency, and of whose competency the people of the colony, by long acquaintance, were assured. There were numbers of respectable solicitors in Sydney fully competent to the duties of the office, and who would have been happy to undertake them. nay, there were many solicitors in Sydney, who felt annoyed and insulted at the preference of the claims of a stranger, to those they had good reason to imagine they themselves possessed. And why was this preference shown? He could see no claim on earth which Mr. Billyard possessed to any consideration from the Government or the public of this colony. He had been appointed by the home Government to an entirely different office in a different colony, and because the Government did not choose to continue that office—because in the fickle changes of the opinions of colonial Ministers at home, that colony was abandoned, Mr Billyard forsooth must be cast on the tender sympathies of the Executive Government of New South Wales—sympathies awakened by no spontaneous emotion, but called into life and action only by the command of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State. He believed that with the intention of exciting similar sympathies in favour of another gentleman who had been appointed to a superior situation in this projected colony—the office of Commissioner of Crown Lands had been erected—and he had yet to know what claim Colonel Barney had to the approval of the colonists from any services he had performed. There was also the appointment of the Deputy Sheriff at Moreton Bay, who he believed was appoined solely on his claims to the patronage of the home Government, and therefore he was as a matter of necessity provided for. But the inefficiency of any such system was sufficiently proved by the operation of it. He had shown some instances where imperial appointments had at least been questionable; he would now proceed to show that the appointments made by the local Government were generally accceptable to the colonists. With the exception of Mr. Justice Dickinson, he believed the bench of the colony had been appointed on the recommendation of the Executive of this colony. It was argued by those who were adverse to these resolutions, that in regard to legal appointments, the Bar at present was not strong enough to enable them to select the Judges of the colony from it. But if this were the state of the case, it arose, not from any defect in the principle which he now sought to introduce, but in another evil of which the colony had to complain, namely the want of education; and the way to the removal of this [illegible] establishment of a University. It had been urged against these resolutions, that it was their object and intent to exclude all from any participation in the emoluments of office, except those who were settled inhabitants of the country. However this form of words might have been construed by others, he could safely say, that his *bona fide* intention was, that all persons who had made this their adopted land—all who had settled in it—all who had ties connecting them to it, should be considered *bona fide* settlers. It was not any specified period of residence that he asked as a qualification, it was that the interests of the holders of office should be identified with those of the colonists. He remembered then on a former occasion he had been taunted by an eloquent member of the House—that he was an advocate for the principle of "Australia for the Australian." So far as the terms went he admitted this was his principle; but while he admitted this, he utterly repudiated the idea that, by the comprehensive term "Australians" he meant natives of Australia, and natives of Australia exclusively. By Australians he meant, all those who were denizens of this country—who had gathered round them—socially, politically, or morally,—Australian interests; and who had connected themselves with the colony by colonial ties. He would be the last to advocate for the Australian, who claimed to be so merely by the accident of birth—any preference over his fellow-colonists, but he did claim for them an equal consideration of their deserts with those of the men sent out by the Imperial Government to fill Colonial offices. This was the explanation which he offered to the House in support of the second of these resolutions, and he believed the explanation would be deemed sufficient. The second resolution was, that "no recommendation from the authorities in the mother country should give any person a right to be appointed to any office under the Government of this colony." If fitness, if competency were the desirable qualifications of a public officer, surely were not the colonists themselves as well able to give a recommendation as any officer of the Government 16,000 miles off? They were the proper judges of competency—on their heads alone could recoil any errors in this judgment—the responsibility as well as the advantages of this patronage vested in them—to them, therefore, and to them only, ought this right to be confided, and it was only by the acknowledged possession of this right that the Australian people would be convinced that their officers were really efficient. He should not detain the House with a lengthened detail of the evils of this system. His object was to bring the principle of the system under consideration—to elicit the opinion of the House upon it. It was not to expose official demerits in past times that he had placed these resolutions on the paper; but because he felt assured, that however faithfully official functions had been hitherto discharged—they would be discharged equally faithfully by persons appointed by the Executive Government, and that the confidence of the public would be given in a tenfold degree to persons whom they knew, and whose abilities and integrity they could appreciate. With these observations he begged to move these resolutions.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY regretted that he felt compelled to oppose these resolutions, and that from the terms of them he should be forced in every stage to give them a determined opposition. He believed it was matter of great sorrow to the colonists that the principles contained in these resolutions should have been brought forward in this manner, and at this time; nor could he perceive there was any necessity for these resolutions. It was almost admitted by the honorable mover himself that the appointments made by the Colonial Government were satisfactory,—and yet the whole of the appointments, with one or two exceptions, had been so made. The appointment of the Judges for a long series of years past (with the exception of the appointment of Mr. Justice Dickinson) had been made in fact by the Local Government, and were confirmed at home. His own position was an illustration of the fact. He was appointed by the Local Government, and his appointment was confirmed by the Imperial Government—and he might say that the appointment was not generally disapproved. In fact, the appointment of all the high offices of the Government had for many years practically vested in the local Government, and except in two cases, those of the Prothonotary and the Master in Equity, he believed the recommendations of the local Government for appointments had been almost invariably recognised and approved. With respect to the resolutions, he did not withhold from the grand principle they expressed, his approbation and support. But he could not think that the invariable application of the principle, that settled inhabitants of the colony were only eligible for public appointments, would be wise or beneficial. Cases might arise where persons possessed of certain technical knowledge might not easily be found in the colony, and in such cases the Government must, for the benefit of the colony resort to the home country. Besides, he believed that it was a great benefit to this colony, that officers should come out imbued with the new ideas and new impressions respecting the advancement of social and political sciences which were constantly establishing themselves at home. He conceived that the introduction and consequent application of these new principles and new ideas through the channel of the public officers of the Government, would be advantageous, and, therefore, although he agreed in the general principle of the resolutions, he could not agree that its universal application would be wise or beneficial. The 3rd resolution was, "that no recommendation from the authorities in the mother country should give any person a right to be appointed to any office under the Government of this colony." Now he could see no reason for any resolution of this sort. If the principle were admitted that the Local Executive might appoint all officers, then the recommendation of the Home Government in favour of any particular individual would only go for what it was worth. If the recommendation were a good one, it would be worth the consideration of the Government, and he should hardly think, in the disposal of public offices, that the Government would be advised to reject or overlook recommendations from home. In the particular case to which the honorable member for the Northumberland Boroughs had founded his resolutions, seemed to him to be rather an unhappy one. The appointment which it referred to (that of the Civil Crown Solicitor), had been conferred on a gentleman, in respect to whom there could be no charge of deficiency in professional ability, or of character. And, besides this, the gentleman came within the scope of eligible candidates for office. He had for several years been settled in business—in his own profession, and he had no doubt his abilities would have made that business a profitable one. Besides his case was a peculiar one. True, the appointment which Mr. Billyard formerly filled was not one in connexion with this colony. But it was not an appointment in a foreign colony. It was a colony projected, to be raised out of the lands which this colony contained; and when the project was abandoned, these lands again became an integral portion of the colony. Mr. Billyard settled down in the colony to which he was sent; not the part of that colony to which he was sent, but to that part wherein alone he could exercise his profession, from the profits of which alone he could derive respectability and assistance. In opposing these resolutions, he deemed that it was unnecessary for him to enter minutely into particular cases, conceding as he did, generally, that the appointment of officers of the Government by the local executive was desirable. But he believed that the main object to be achieved was the appointment of the most able and efficient man, whether he was a native of the colony, or an imported resident in it.

Mr. DARVALL had listened to the speech of the honorable Colonial Secretary with much attention; and the impression he derived from it was, that the heart of the Colonial Secretary was with the resolutions, although his tongue was against them. In fact, he believed, that no doubt could exist as to the principle contained in the general tenor of the resolutions. But it appeared to him that, in the framing of the resolutions before the Council, there was reference to private transactions, which were [illegible] advisable that any further reference should be made. Therefore, in the detail, he disagreed with the resolutions which had been proposed; in the principle, and in the course of action which should spring from that principle—he entirely and thoroughly concurred. It appeared to him that the main feature in the speech of his honorable friend the Colonial Secretary, was, that he had not offered or attempted to offer one word against the principles of these resolutions. He had mentioned the uprightness of the local government in the appointments it had made—nobody disputed the correctness of these appointments—so far as the local government was concerned. But he had not endeavoured to answer this argument, that the most miserable feature in these home appointment was, that whether for good or for bad, the government which made them was utterly irresponsible. No doubt the patronage of offices of this sort ought to be vested in the Sovereign. He believed this; but if it were to be a deputed right at all, who could so rightly assume it as the representative of the Sovereign in these dominions? If this patronage was, as he believed, a proper appanage of the Crown, let the representative of the Crown in this colony enjoy and exercise the right. He believed the government here ought to possess and exercise this right of patronage. He believed it was one of the principles of the Imperial Government, and that the English Government could not exist one moment if they did not possess this power of patronage. It was this that gave them stability and strength, which enabled them to act as the governing impulse of the country, for the majority of these offices must be filled by men whose minds were congenial to their opinions. Therefore, he repeated that not for one moment would the Government of England exist, were Government patronage destroyed. No one would ever aspire to the higher offices of the State, if he knew that his views and opinions were to be thwarted by men subordinate to himself. It was not necessary that he should enter into particular cases; in fact, it was to avoid individual reference, that he had prepared a series of resolutions, as an amendment to those proposed by the honorable member for the Northumberland boroughs. But the resolutions he had to propose, were the same in principle as those before the House, and would sufficiently show to the Secretary of State how true and just this claim to the appointment of their own officers was; and how miserable and unworthy it was, on the part of the Government of a great empire, to grasp at the patronage which a small community like this could afford. The amended resolutions which he should propose would contain the principle of the best resolutions of those proposed by the honorable member for the Northumberland boroughs; and they would also embody some reasons in support of those principles; and this, he must say, appeared to him a prudent course. He would read the resolutions to the Council. The 1st resolution was as follows:—"That it is just and expedient that the Governor for the time being should be entrusted with the unfettered patronage of all Government appointments, and that in the exercise of such authority he should, as far as may be consistent with the due performance of the public service, fill up all vacancies from amongst the inhabitants of the colony." He believed that the public service could be more efficiently supported, the public business more efficiently conducted, by men who knew somewhat of the interests and wants of the colony. It was no answer to say to this that Government had appointed the best men to the government of the colony, if they could, by any means—if the power was left in their hands of putting into office, for selfish purposes, mean, crawling, and inefficient persons, there was ground for this House to state its opinions on the matter. He had always felt it most debasing to be obliged to know that the Government sent home for those who were to manage our affairs, people who had no part with us—no interest in us. It was a practice fraught with the deepest evil to society; because it was a practice founded on a principle that taught us, not only to hate the employers of such men, but the men who were employed. It had been said by the Colonial Secretary that the high officers of the Government had been appointed at the recommendation of the local Government—that the Judges had been so appointed. Perhaps this might be the case; and personally he did not object to any of the appointments which had been made; but he believed the Crown Law Officers, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, had a preferent claim to seats on the bench; and, therefore, he did not think that these appointments had rested solely with the Local Executive. The second resolution was—"That the system which has hitherto prevailed of disposing of colonial appointments under the instruction or dictation of her Majesty's Secretary of State for the colonies, has been productive of injury to the public service and of unnecessary expenditure of the revenue, and that its continuance is deprecated by the colonists, because it leads to the erection of unnecessary offices, the appointment of incompetent persons, and the payment of excessive salaries; because the irresponsibility of persons so appointed and of those by whom they are selected, induces a feeling of indifference in the discharge of their public duty on the part of those who are so employed, and a justifiable want of confidence in those whose money is so expended; because it leads to the neglect and disappointment of deserving and well qualified colonial candidates for Government employment; because it prevents the introduction of a proper system of promotion based on merit and length of service; because it discourages education and a proper feeling of self-respect and ambition amongst the youths of the colony; and lastly, because it deprives the colonial Government of a legitimate means of sustaining its authority, while it is at the same time improperly relieved from due responsibility. That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in the Address to Her Majesty to be transmitted by His Excellency the Governor." Now, he could not believe but that any body must perceive that the system of the appointment of public officers must necessarily tend to a waste of the public revenue. Places were made for public officers—salaries were fixed and voted for them, and to prove this it was it was only necessary for him to say that the salaries of officers appointed by the Home Government had been reduced by the Executive Government.

COLONIAL SECRETARY: Only under a reserved power from the Secretary of State.

Mr. DARVALL resumed: Yes, it was true that the power was given by the Secretary of State to give or withhold salaries from the officers it sent out here. But was it not an argument that told most tremendously against this system? (Hear, hear.) Did it not plainly say that the appointees of these officers knew neither what they would have to do or what they would get? Then another evil which attended the present system was, that when the Government found they had improper persons foisted upon them, persons unable to perform the duties entrusted to them in a manner to benefit the colony, the Government had no power to dismiss them. In private matters, where every master chose his own servant, if the servant did not do his duty, the master would not pay his wages. And in the same way, while the local Government should be entitled to reward efficient servants, it should also have the power to kick out those who were inefficient or unfaithful. The Government and the public were responsible for the payment of these officers—why should the officers not be responsible to the colonists for their ability and fidelity in the discharge of their duties? The next point in the resolution to which he felt called on to allude, was that which said that the system which at present prevailed was calculated to lead to the neglect and disappointment of well qualified and deserving colonial candidates for office. Now, the Colonial Secretary himself had admitted that the highest offices of the State had been filled by the Executive Government, and he might be allowed, he was sure, to say in that House, that in the person of the Colonial Secretary himself, who was locally appointed, the duties had been admirably discharged. He was not anxious to lay down any arbitrary rule for the appointment of any Government officers, but it was not right that men who had good and sufficient claims to office should be overlooked, because appointments of this sort were left in hands so distant from us. What did such a principle as this in reality come to? That anybody who deserved well at the hands of Earl Grey, should be appointed to a lucrative office, in preference to one who had striven for and deserved the good-will of the colonists. It was to put an end to all honourable ambition in the colony. And this brought him to another part of the resolution, which was that the present system discourages education and a proper feeling of self respect and ambition amongst the youths of the colony. What were the native youths of the colony to aspire to now? To be as they formerly were—bushmen or stockmen—shut out for ever from any aspiration which could urge them to the cultivation of literary and scientific tastes. The last point alluded to in the resolution was, that this system was objectionable because it deprives the Colonial Government of a legitimate means of sustaining its authority, while at the same time it is improperly relieved from due responsibility. This portion of the resolution, or rather the resolution expressed in it, went, he believed, to the root of the evil which was sought to be got rid of. The present system deprived the colonial talent that might exist in it of all protection. This he believed was a system which ought not to exist. That the local Government ought not to be made the mere tool for carrying imperial orders into effect. That they ought to be allowed to give appointments to those who were loved and respected in the colony, in order that they might be loved and respected themselves. He therefore hoped the amended resolutions he had proposed would be passed; but while he expressed this wish, he must also say, that to the honorable member who had brought these motions forward, a debt of gratitude was due; and he hoped he would accept the instalment of the debt which he (Mr. Darvall) begged leave to tender him, for having brought this principle under discussion.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR begged to second the resolutions which had been just proposed by the honorable member for Bathurst. Nor could he, in the speech of the honorable Colonial Secretary, recognise any argument which could be brought to bear against the principle contained in these resolutions. He could see no reason why, if appointments were made for the public good, they should not be as perfectly under the control of the Local Government here, as Imperial appointments were under the control of the Imperial Government of England. Nor could he take it that it was any answer to the fault in the system complained of, that good appointments had been made here, and were confirmed by the Secretary of State at home. If those appointments were good, if they had turned out beneficially to the colony, it only served to show that the Executive here might very well do without the interference of the Imperial Government in this respect. But even respecting appointments made in the colony, would they, he begged to ask have been made in many instances without the applicants for office had possessed a vast amount of Home interest? It was no new principle that was sought to be introduced in these resolutions. It would be found asserted in the Papers of the Council long years ago. In the year 1818, a commission of enquiry into this subject was instituted by the Government of this colony, and the principle now sought to be established was approved. The reports of Lord Durham in reference to Canada were filled with the same principles, and the adoption of these principles was to be found in all the Despatches of various Secretaries of State in reference to these reports. He believed, moreover, that should they carry these resolutions, they would be doing an acceptable service to the Government at home. That it would relieve the Secretary of State for the Colonies from the applications for office in the colonies of a very unacceptable and inconvenient class. It was from these reasons, and believing that the power to appoint and dismiss all officers of the Colonial Government should be vested absolutely in the Colonial Government, that he supported the amended resolutions.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: The honorable and learned member for Bathurst had begun his speech by saying, that it appeared that the heart of the Colonial Secretary was in favour of the resolutions, though his tongue was against them. He (the Attorney-General) would candidly say, that though he did not mean to vote either for the original or amended resolutions, that he was distinctly of opinion, that colonial appointments, when they could be prudently made in the colony, ought to be made in the colony. But he thought it unwise to fetter the Government of the colony in this matter. He believed he might look upon New South Wales as his country; and, as a general rule, he hoped that the inhabitants of the country he had settled in would be chosen to fill the offices of the Government. But before he would confine the disposal of offices to the residents of the colony, he would wish to see an University established, on a good foundation, where the youth of the colony might receive an education fitting them to hold the high offices of the State. When such an institution as this was founded, and was in active operation, then the principle now contended for might be laid down as a general rule which should guide colonial appointments. Until such an institution was established, he did not believe this principle could be brought into successful operation. What would be the enquiry in England as to what were the qualifications of the officers of the Government of New South Wales? What were their acquirements? What scholarships they had obtained? What degrees they had taken? At present the answer to these questions would be such as to make any Australian blush. There were no educational institutions which could confer upon Australian youth any distinction which would be a security for the fitness of the possession of qualifications for the high and responsible offices of Government. Did the Australian College hold out any such distinctions? The Sydney College, with better hopes and better prospects, and which had worked to better purpose, was still unequal to this task. And under these circumstances where were they at present to look for men qualified to hold office under Government? The honourable member opposite (Mr. James Macarthur) had said that this subject was under the consideration of the Government so far back as 1818. But he would ask the honorable member, who was a native of the colony himself, whether at that period there was a class of people resident in the colony deriving their subsistence from it, from whom the officers of Government could be chosen? And when officers proved themselves worthy had they not had the reward of their worthiness? When he (the Attorney-General) came here the Bench was occupied by Sir Francis Forbes, Sir James Dowling, and Sir William Burton. The whole of these appointments were Home appointments, but he believed that it would hardly be disputed, that a bench of Judges, more upright and more learned, never existed in any British dependency. Since that period, the whole of the appointments to the Bench had been made on the recommendation of the local Executive, except in the case of Mr. Justice Dickinson; and with regard to that gentleman he would venture to say that almost every man, woman, and child in the colony would bear testimony to the benefit which had arisen to the colony by his appointment to a seat on the Bench of New South Wales. Then there was Mr. Justice a'Beckett, who was, he believed, even by name unknown to the Secretary of State. He was appointed to the Bench. Then with regard to the other legal offices which had been filled up from home, the Prothonotary, and the Master in Equity. It was remembered that with regard to these offices, that their appointment was recommended by the Judges, and that in the case of the first officer they distinctly stated they knew of no one who would accept the office who was qualified to fill it here. The present holder of the office, he believed, did discharge his duties most efficiently, and although he was not very popular among the profession as a taxing officer, his services were appreciated by the public at large. With regard to the Master in Equity he might say, that during a temporary absence the Chief Justice had made the remark, that in reference to this branch of the business of the Court, the Judges had lost their right arm—so entirely was he versed in the practice of the Chancery Courts in England. Then, with regard to the appointment of Sheriff, a gentleman was selected who was in every way qualified, and who was known to the colonists; but the Government, in making this appointment, reserved to the Colonial Government the power of reducing his salary. And lastly, as regarded the appointment of Mr. Billyard, he could not but agree with the honorable Colonial Secretary, that the selection of this case was an unhappy one. True it was that the appointment of Mr. Billyard to office was originally made at home; but though it was not to office in this colony, it was to office in a colony closely, inseparably, connected with this. The formation of that colony was abandoned, and Mr. Billyard came here, and settled here, entered into business here, and was doing a large business here when this appointment was given to him. Nor did he believe that the whole profession afforded any gentlemen better qualified to fill it. If the appointment must be made from colonial applicants, he should be glad to know by what rule they were to be guided. If by the rule of seniority, it would be a long time before it would come to the turn of the honorable mover of these resolutions. That honorable gentleman was, he believed, the first attorney admitted as such in the Supreme Court of the colony, and he was admitted in 1836.

(Mr. NICHOLS: Yes, and admitted as a barrister, and since cheated out of my rights.)

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: This was sufficient to show that at least in the year 1818 it would have been difficult to find persons in the colony fit to undertake the offices of the Government. He regretted the resolutions of the hon. and learned member for Bathurst had not been printed, because, from the desultory way in which he had heard them, he could only imperfectly understand them; and feeling in doubt about them, he would vote against them. There was one other point to which he would allude. It was said that under the present system the native youth could not soar higher in their aspirations than to the condition of shepherds or stockmen. He remembered the time when this was the only condition aspired to, because it paid well; at that period Government situations went a begging, but now that woolgrowing was not quite so profitable it was found out that a fixed Government salary was a comfortable thing. The very office—the disposal of which originated these resolutions, was, in 1838, going a begging. There were only two applicants for it, one a gentleman who not knowing anything of English practice, was thought ineligible. Another who stipulated for the right to perform other duties which were thought to be inconsistent with the office: times had altered; and he believed that attorneys did not make so much money as they used to do, and that a Government salary was thought to be a good thing. But, as the Government, if it had not always acted on the principle involved in these resolutions would, no doubt, do so in future, he did not think it wise to fetter it with special conditions like these.

Mr. LAMB regretted that the amendment which had been moved by the honorable member for Bathurst had not been printed, for it was most inconvenient that they should be called upon to decide upon questions of which at that time they could have but an imperfect knowledge. As far as he had been able to hear this amendment, it appeared to him that neither to this nor to the original motion should he be able to give his support; but he had hoped that some proposition might be framed from the two motions which would meet with the general concurrence of the House. He agreed with the Attorney-General as to the necessity of affording means for a more perfect education, in order to fit the colonial youth for the higher offices of the Government; but he could not concur in the belief that the enunciation of such a principle as that which was contained in these resolutions should be postponed until these superior educational institutions were established. He was anxious to see the connection between this colony and the parent land drawn closer and closer, and in order to obtain this desirable end, he wished to remove those causes of complaint which had hitherto existed. It was the excise and the abuse of Crown patronage in colonial appointments that had so large a share in causing the revolt of the American colonies—a larger share, in fact, than the abuses of taxation. (Hear, hear.) But if these colonies had cause of complaint, there were still greater causes of dissatisfaction in New South Wales. (Hear, hear.) Some of the appointments were of the most improper description. Persons were forced on the local Executive who were absolutely and in every way unfit for the offices which they were called upon to fill. Well might it be said, that when persons so appointed were called upon to perform any extra services, they held up the commission, and told the representatives of the people that this was no part of their bargain. The Attorney-General had alluded with particular exultation to two gentlemen so appointed, and there could, therefore, be no reason why he (Mr. Lamb) should not also allude to them. The honorable gentleman had said that the Master in Equity was so excellent and so efficient an officer, that, during his temporary absence, the Judges felt they had lost their right hand. Very different, however, were the feelings of the public, on the abolition of the Vice Admiralty Court presided over by that gentleman. They felt that the closing up of this Court was a great boon; under the administration of that gentleman the proceedings of this Court were the most vexatious that the colonists had ever writhed under, and the lasting blessings of the community were due to his honorable friend, the member for Durham, for the steps which he had successfully taken to abate this nuisance. As to the other gentleman, it had been said that he was not popular among the attorneys, and it was doubtful whether, as regarded his fitness, this gentleman was popular among any portion of the community. In respect of both these appointments, the recommendation of the Judges had been eagerly seized hold of as the means of giving to the Ministry the patronage of two other offices; but they managed in each instance to go beyond the amount of salary originally contemplated, and the House has been unable to touch this piece of extravagance on the part of her Majesty's Government. If the honorable member for the Northumberland Boroughs would slightly modify the second resolution, and omit the fourth, he should be inclined to go with him. There was a difficulty in saying what would constitute a *bona fide* settler, and he should be sorry to see the Government prevented from choosing the best officers they could procure, by being compelled to choose *from* a particular class only. From the fourth resolution he entirely dissented. From all he had been able to learn with reference to Mr. Billyard, it appeared to him that the appointment was a most judicious one, and it was neither just nor expedient to connect the name of this gentleman or of any other individual with the assertion of a great principle. Looking around him, he did not see that the Government could have found anywhere a more efficient person than Mr. Billyard for the office to which he had been appointed. He fully admitted that the fact of this gentleman having been disappointed of a higher employment in another colony gave him no claim to be provided for in New South Wales; but on the other hand, it was not a disqualifying circumstance. He hoped, therefore, if they were compelled to decide upon these principles at once, the honorable mover would consent to make these alterations in his proposition. Thus changed, it would be far better than the rigmarole amendment of his honorable and learned friend the member for Bathurst. (Hear.)

Mr. MARTIN: The last speaker, although a nominee of the Crown, had set an example which some of the representative members would do well to follow. The hon. gentleman had spoken out manfully, not only upon the principle of the motion, but on the application of that principle to the appointments of particular officers. This course met with his (Mr. M.'s) approval, and was one which he intended himself to follow, although by so doing he might give rise to unpleasant feelings in the minds of the relatives and friends of those gentlemen to whom he should feel bound to allude. It had been most truly said that it was an abuse of power of this nature which had led to the separation of the American colonies far more than the imposition of taxes. New offices were there created for the purpose of rewarding the most disgraceful sycophancy and violation of principle in the service of the ministry, and it was by this means that the feeling of disgust and discontent which finally ended in rebellion was first created. These causes of complaint were even greater in New South Wales. The Home Government had not only appointed incompetent persons, but persons who were corrupt and dishonest, and who had been guilty of the grossest peculation in the discharge of their official duties. One gentleman who had been sent out to discharge the duties of Registrar of the Supreme Court, and who belonged to the superior class of home selected officers, whose excellence the Attorney-General so much relied on, had distinguished himself in this way. The previous career of that gentleman ought to have been sufficient to convince the Home Government as to the impolicy of conferring upon him such an appointment; but the appointment was persisted in, and the injuries which it had occasioned were a matter of notoriety. Another home appointment was that of Sheriff, which was equally disgraceful in the results to which the nomination of one gentleman who filled this office had led. He perfectly concurred in the remarks of the honorable member who last addressed the House, as to the impolicy of mixing up Mr. Billyard's name with the assertion of the great principle involved in these resolutions; and conceiving, therefore, that it would be better to omit the fourth resolution, he should move as a further amendment the omission of this resolution. He concurred with the Attorney-General as to the inconvenience of being called upon to decide on amendments which they had had no opportunity of considering, and it appeared to him that the propositions of the hon. and learned member for Bathurst, although they might carry out the principle in view, were too verbose in their wording. Notwithstanding the assertion of the Attorney-General, he maintained that the knowledge which would fit a person for the higher offices of the state was as attainable here as in the mother country. The hon. and learned gentleman himself had doubtless acquired a greater portion of the legal knowledge for which he was eminent by his perusal of books which were procurable by all, and could therefore be read by all without a journey to Europe for such a purpose. It might be that, practically, all or most of the appointments were made indirectly by the Executive; but they wanted to have these appointments made in such a manner as will create a responsibility to the Colonial Legislature for the manner in which the power was exercised. To do this the appointment must proceed directly and not indirectly from the local authorities. He could not go to the same length as the honorable member from Miller's Point, as to the appointments of the Master in Equity and the Prothonotary. No doubt that gentleman and the honorable member for Durham felt somewhat aggrieved at the manner in which the Vice-Admiralty Court had worked. Mr. Milford, however, had done no more than his duty in fairly administering the law as the Judge of that tribunal. The civil law was most stringent in its operations, and in nine cases out of ten would work direct or indirect injustice; but it was the law and not the Judge that must be blamed in these cases. (Hear, hear.) As to the inconvenience experienced by the Judges during the absence of this gentleman, it proved no more than that the practice of the Court was so complicated as to require the presence of a gentleman who, by continued observation, had been able to understand it. It was not the fact, as had been stated by the Attorney-General, that Mr. Gregory had rendered himself unpopular as a taxing officer. In this respect, he believed that gentleman had so conducted his duties as to satisfy both the attorneys and the public. (Hear, hear.) Some of the most objectionable appointments which had been made in the colony was made in the department to which the Attorney-General peculiarly belonged. The gentleman, for instance, who had been appointed probably by the advice of the Attorney-General himself to the office of Criminal Crown Solicitor, was utterly unknown to the profession until this

appointment was made. He was, in fact, a resident in the interior, and did not practise as an attorney at all. This was a decided abuse. The Government ought first to have ascertained whether any of the equally competent practising attorneys then in Sydney would accept the office, before conferring it upon a person who had no claim whatever for such a preference. The appointment of Crown Prosecutor was another instance. This was an appointment worth £600 a-year, besides such other fees as the Government managed, whenever it was practicable, to throw in the way of the gentleman who filled it. It was conferred, however, upon a barrister, who happened to be a friend of the Attorney-General, but who could not be said to have attained any such peculiar eminence in his profession as to entitle him to such a preference. One of the inconveniences resulting from the system of appointments hitherto pursued was, that there were certain families who were always upon the look out for government patronage. In one department perhaps might be found a father and three or four of his sons. These gentlemen might indeed be competent for the situations to which they were appointed; but the result was, that there was a mass of persons banded together by family ties, whose interests were bound up with those of the Government of the day, and who were therefore inclined to support such a government even against popular opinion. He should be one of the last to seek for invidious distinctions between British subjects in that part of the empire and those in any other part of it. He trusted that the day was yet very far distant when the ties by which England and Australia were bound should be severed. (Hear.) By severing these ties, they would sink from the present position as an integral portion of the mightiest empire on earth, to that of a petty community. (Hear, hear.) He did not think it just either, that the native youths alone should be eligible for these appointments. All British subjects ought to be entitled to them, if really fitted for such appointments; but he objected to the Secretaries of State making use of the colonies as a means of providing for their underlings. (Hear, hear.) He thought that the principle of limiting such appointments to settled inhabitants was a good one, more especially as it was one which appertained in the North American colonies.

(The amendment which the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland was about to propose was held to be inadmissible until that moved by Mr. Darvall should have been determined upon. It was understood, however, that in the event of the latter amendment being negatived, that of Mr. Martin's would be brought forward before the question was put upon the original motion.)

Mr. MURRAY: Although no member of the community could feel a deeper interest than himself in the questions involved in the resolutions before the House, he had not originally intended to take a part in the present debate, and was only induced to do so by the peculiar turn which it had taken. The principle which was sought to be affirmed was no doubt a most excellent one, and was one which he should feel bound to support; although he could not but see that there would be many practical difficulties in carrying it out. Upon the whole he should be inclined to support the proposition of the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland, as the one most suited to the exigencies of the case; but he differed from that gentleman as to the extent of injury which the colony had sustained by these home appointments. The appointments had, in his opinion, been, to speak generally, most judiciously made. Appointments from England might be necessary not only to infuse new blood into the colonial Executive, but to keep up the tone of society. The principle which had been annunciated by the Attorney-General, however, was not worthy of much consideration. It was well known that many of the most eminent men of modern times were wholly self-taught, and the opinion was fast gaining ground in many quarters that a University education was little better than a farce. In fact he had known gentlemen who had obtained degrees at Universities, who were upon general matters as ill-informed as could possibly be imagined. He did not believe, therefore, that there was any want of talent in the colony for the highest offices; but he believed that there was an absence of that moral independence which was more especially necessary for many of them. The community was too small, and local prejudices were too predominant to allow of the acquisition of such a feeling (hear, hear.) He regretted to hear the cases of particular individuals introduced into the debate, one of whom was absent, and the other dead. If, however, there had been great errors in these cases, there had been great excuses for them. In the case of one gentleman there had, with the full knowledge of the judges, been extreme temptation by the awarding of permission to trade with the public moneys entrusted to his charge. This gentleman being thus naturally induced to enter upon the speculations of the day had been unsuccessful. Had the necessary securities been taken, this misfortune would have been wholly avoided. As to the other instance, the gentleman who held the appointment alluded to, was one of high honour and extreme sensibility. The very manner of his unhappy death proved beyond question the predominance of those feelings. It could not be denied that this gentleman was thoroughly qualified for the appointment which was conferred upon him, and it was pretty certain that the extent of his liabilities were materially increased by the responsibilities which he incurred in the performance of his official duties, even if they did not wholly originate in this manner. He wished not to cast the slightest imputation upon the country in which he had resided so long, and which was, in fact, his own; but he must maintain that the social character of England was higher than that of New South Wales, and appointments from the former country, if judiciously made, could not, therefore, be injurious. Again, if the power of appointing were vested here, the avenues to Government House would be fairly besieged by needy applicants for employment. Even in that House there would be a bartering of votes and influence, to the Government, for the sake of providing for a son, or for a brother. (Hear, hear.) Although, however, he saw these difficulties in the way of carrying out the principle to its fullest extent, it was one which he thought that House was bound to assert, as a matter of right.

Mr. PARKER: The amendment which had been proposed upon the measure had taken the House by some surprise, and he did not see how they could arrive at a satisfactory conclusion without having time for further consideration. There appeared to be an unanimous opinion that the material principle involved in the resolutions before the House should be asserted; but there was a difference in the ideas of hon. members as to the manner in which the principle should be maintained. He would, therefore, propose an adjournment of the debate until Tuesday, so that hon. members might have an opportunity of consulting in the mean time; and he doubted not that a temperate resolution might be arrived at, from which neither the House nor the Secretary of State would dissent.

Captain KING seconded the motion for the adjournment.

After a few observations from Mr. Wentworth, on the motion of Mr. Parker for an adjournment, it was put and carried, and the debate adjourned till Tuesday, with the understanding that it was to have precedence of all other business.

NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

...:—*Understood*, That the Resumption of the Debate on the proposed Resolutions in reference to Colonial appointments, take precedence of all other business.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

... OAKES to move, that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that he will be pleased to cause to be laid on the table of this House, a return, showing the undermentioned particulars respecting the Female Orphan Emigration:—

(1.) The total number of Orphan Girls that have arrived in the colony, distinguishing those received in the Sydney and Port Phillip districts.

(2.) The total cost of the above, distinguishing the expense prior to embarkation, the expense of passage, and expenses after leaving the ship.

(3.) The disposal of the girls, and the number now in barracks at the cost of the colony, showing how many of the latter have been in the barracks at a prior period.

(4.) The present daily expense of each now in barracks.

Mr. NICHOLS to move, that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that he will be pleased to cause to be laid on the table of this House a return of the number of newspapers sent through the Post Office in the middle district, in the first six months of the years 1849 and 1850, respectively, the number of additional clerks (if any), which it has been found necessary to employ in the Sydney Post Office department, since the 1st January, 1850, in consequence of the additional labour imposed by the stamping and counting newspapers, rendered necessary by the new postage system.

3. Mr. NICHOLS to move for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent frauds by Carriers and Drivers in certain cases.
4. Mr. NICHOLS to move for the appointment of a Select Committee, consisting of, with the Mover, Captain King, Mr. W. Macarthur, Mr. Donaldson, The Speaker, and Mr. Cooper, to enquire into and report upon the expediency of forming a settlement at Cape York, or its immediate neighbourhood.
5. Mr. DONALDSON to move, That the petition from John Moring, presented by him on the 12th instant, be printed.
6. Mr. WENTWORTH to move, That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that he will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, a Return of all instructions given to the Boundary Commissioners, and of any opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown accompanying or referred to in such instructions.
7. Mr. WENTWORTH to move for leave to bring in a Bill to continue for five years, from the 31st December next, and from thence until the next Session of the Legislative Council, an Act, intituled, "An Act to give a preferable lien on wool from season to season, and to make Mortgages of Sheep, Cattle, and Horses valid without delivery to the Mortgagee, and to substitute, for a limited time, other provisions in lieu thereof."

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Resumption of the Debate on proposed Resolutions in reference to Colonial Appointments.
2. Masters' and Servants' Bill; second reading.
3. Cattle Protection Bill reported; adoption of the Report.
4. Games and Wagers Bill; second reading.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Contingent—Mr. MURRAY to move, when the Estimates are under consideration, That the salary attached to the office of Speaker of this House be reduced to £250, and that of Chairman of Committees to £125 a year.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Sewerage Bill; second reading.
2. Estimates for 1850-51; to be further considered in Committee.
3. Corporate Towns Justices Bill; third reading.
4. South Australian Offenders' Apprehension Bill reported; adoption of the Report.
5. Melbourne Private Streets Bill reported; adoption of the Report.
6. Census Bill; to be considered in Committee.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Annuities Bill reported; adoption of the Report.

THURSDAY, JULY 18.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

1. Female Children's Apprenticing Bill; first reading.
2. Melbourne Public Abattoirs Bill; to be considered in Committee.
3. Slaughter House Laws extension Bill; to be considered in Committee.
4. Sydney Corporation Bill; to be considered in Committee.
5. Tolls and Dues Leasing Bill; to be further considered in Committee.
6. Section 70 of Sydney, Melbourne, and Geelong Incorporation Acts Suspension Bill; third reading.
7. Consideration of Governor's Message, No. 21; with Hyde Park Bill.
8. Consideration of Governor's Message, No. 22; with Melbourne General Cemetry Bill.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Cattle Slaughtering Laws Bill; second reading.

FRIDAY, JULY 19.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. Mr. DONALDSON to move, that a Select Committee, consisting, with the mover, of seven members, be appointed, to inquire into and report upon the probability or otherwise of this colony obtaining the advantages of Steam Communication with Europe, by way of Singapore, by any arrangements to be made by the Home Government: And that it be an instruction to that Committee to inquire into and report upon—

(1.) The expediency of withdrawing the vote of £6000 a-year, which has now for four years been held at the disposal of the Home Government for this purpose without effect.

(2.) The propriety of appropriating £6000 a-year out of the General Revenue of this colony, as a bonus to any person or body of persons who will accomplish this great object by private enterprise.

(3.) The expediency of appropriating all the postages directly derived from this mode of communication with India and Europe to the same object in the same way.

(4.) The modifications necessary in the present Postage Law of New South Wales for this purpose.

The Committee to consist of Captain P. P. King, R.N., Commander John Lamb, R.N., James Macarthur, Esq., the Speaker, the Colonial Secretary, and William Charles Wentworth, Esq.

2. Mr MARTIN to move for leave to bring in a Bill to reduce the Duties on Spirits distilled in the colony of New South Wales from grapes and grain of Colonial growth.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Art Unions Bill; second reading.
2. Sale of Stolen Horses Prevention Bill; second reading.
3. Registry Acts Amendment Bill; to be considered in Committee.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

Sale of Poison Prevention Bill; to be considered in Committee.

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

Clergymen's Disqualifying Bill; to be considered in Committee.

TUESDAY, JULY 30.

Port Phillip Church Temporalities Bill; second reading.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6.

Port Phillip Church Discipline Bill; second reading.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

TO-MORROW.—July 16.—James Callwell, adjourned single meeting, at half-past 10.

Thursday, 18.—Robert Appleyard Fitzgerald, William Newlands, Thomas Eyre Ellis, and Nicholas Cavillon, certificate meetings, at noon.

Friday, 19.—Patrick Hayes, adjourned second meeting, at 11.

Thursday, 25.—Henry Terry Sheldon, a special meeting, for release of trustees, at half-past 10; Thomas Marrs and William Hipkins, certificate meetings, at noon.

AUGUST.—Friday, 2.—George Pattrick, a third meeting, at 11.

Friday, 9.—William Nowland, a special meeting, to decide upon an offer of composition, at half-past 10.

Thursday, 15.—William Abercrombie and Co., special meeting, for directions, at 11.

ENGLISH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LONDON-BUILT BROUGHAM, &c.—Mr. Lyons reminds parties that he sells this day, at the residence of F. L. Wallace, Esq., M.D., Lyons'-terrace, Hyde-park, at 11 o'clock precisely, the whole of that gentleman's household furniture, rosewood cottage pianoforte, and Brougham, &c. In consequence of the very great number of lots, the sale will commence punctually at eleven o'clock, and the Brougham will be sold at one precisely.—*Communicated.*

We are requested to direct attention to John G. Cohen's sale this day, at eleven o'clock, oil, ex Scotia, the only lot for sale in the market. No reserve.—*Communicated.*

AUSTRALIAN TALLOW.

RESULT of W. T. GOAD and RIGG's sale of Tallow on 1st March, 1850:—

147 casks offered—39 sold.

There was a fair demand to-day for Australian tallow, and of 1004 casks offered, 466 found buyers.

For mutton tallow, of good quality, last week's prices were maintained, but for middling and inferior qualities of mutton, and all kinds of beef tallow, there was a further reduction of 3d. to 6d. per cwt.

Lots 179 to 200, comprising 79 casks mutton, bought in. Lot 201—4 casks mutton, pale, greasy, 36s. 3d.; 202—4 casks ditto, ditto, 36s. 3d.; 203—5 casks ditto, rather dark, greasy, 35s. 6d.; 204 to 207—bought in; 208—3 casks mutton, rather dark, rather greasy, 34s. 6d.; 209 to 212—bought in; 213—3 casks ditto, middling colour, firm, 34s. 9d.; 214—2 casks ditto, rather dark, greasy, 34s. 9d.; 215—4 casks ditto, dark ditto, 34s. 6d.; 216—2 casks mixed melting, middling colour, rather greasy, 34s. 6d.; 217—3 casks mutton, ditto, greasy, 35s.; 218—2 casks ditto, rather dark, ditto, 35s.; 219—3 casks ditto, dark ditto, 34s. 9d.; 220—4 casks mixed melting, middling colour, ditto, 34s. 3d.

N.B.—Town tallow still remains at 36s. per cwt. nett cash.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. J. SIMMONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Haberdashery, Stationery, Glassware, Cutlery, damaged Brushware.

MR. S. LYONS.—On the premises, (the residence of Dr. Wallace,) Lyons-terrace, at 11 o'clock, English-made Furniture, Pianoforte, Brougham, Double Harness, &c.

MESSRS. MORT AND BROWN.—At their Rooms, at 10 o'clock, 5 chests and 2 boxes medicine, Drugs, &c., also, 1 chest wearing apparel; at Buchanan's Wharf, Darling Harbour, at 11 o'clock, Iron and Steel; at their rooms, at 11 o'clock, Allotments at Darlinghurst; Cottage and Land on the Tarmons Estate, Woolloomooloo; at 12 o'clock, the Michelago Estate, near Goulburn, with Licensed Inn and Run for about 8000 Sheep, the Belar Station, with 10,000 Sheep, the Mengoola Station, with 1600 head of Cattle.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Shoe Lasts and Brads, damaged Hollowware, Saws, and Hemp.

MR. J. RICKARDS.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Hearth Rugs, Carpets, Capetings, Family Blankets, Flannels, House Cloths, damaged Hats, Blankets, Flannel, Diaper Rugs.

MR. R. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, damaged Medium Blankets, Shoes, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs.

MR. SYLVESTER.—At his Livery Stables, York-street, opposite Mr. Entwisle's, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gigs, Saddlery.

MESSRS. PICKERING AND LUCAS.—On the premises, (late Lancaster Arms,) in Sussex-street, near Druitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects, a Turning Lathe, and Frame of Wooden House.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Oil.

MR. W. G. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Horse, Cart, Harness, Ploughs, Panelled Counters, Gas Fittings, Shingles, a House 24 by 14 feet.

FANCY BALL.—The Mayor's Fancy Ball comes off on the 22nd of August, and not on the 22nd of this present month of July, as printed in Saturday's *Herald*.

POLICE OFFICE.—The Court was opened on Saturday, by the Mayor, as usual, besides whom the *whole* of the magistrates on the roster for the day, viz., Alderman Broughton, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. Allen, were in attendance. Councillor Flood took his seat, in pursuance of adjournment in a case under the Market By-laws; however, the parties themselves were absent, in consequence of which his Worship adjourned the further hearing until Monday. Messrs. Thomas Barker, H. H. Browne, and W. C. Botts have been summoned for Bench duty to day (Monday.)

SLAUGHTERING ACT.—Edgar Hyland, butcher was on Saturday convicted of a breach of the Slaughtering Act, in having, on premises occupied by him at Blackwattle Swamp, in the city of Sydney, on the 18th ultimo, fed certain swine, contrary to the provisions of the Act in that case made and provided, and was ordered for the offence to pay a penalty of 40s. and 15s. 6d. costs. The case for the prosecution was conducted by the City Solicitor; and that for the defence by Mr. Johnson.

STREET ROBBERY.—On Thursday evening, Mrs. Doak, of Pitt-street, milliner, sent her errand boy with goods for delivery to Mr. Prescott. While on his road the boy was accosted, at the corner of King-street and Pitt-street, by a man who represented that Mrs. Prescott having sent him for the things she had purchased of Mrs. Doak, he need not carry them any further. The boy simply gave them up. It is needless to add that the story was a fabrication, and that neither the goods (upwards of £3 worth) nor the man, have been since seen by the boy.

CITY ALLOTMENTS AND EXTENSIVE PASTORAL PROPERTIES.—Our readers will observe by our advertising columns that the Tusculum allotments, and the magnificent pastoral estates of "Mengoola," "Belar," &c., will be sold this day by Messrs. Mort and Brown, at their rooms.—*Communicated.*

IRON, STEEL, &c.—We are requested to remind the trade of Messrs. Mort and Brown's important sale of iron and steel, at Buchanan's wharf, this day, at eleven o'clock.—*Communicated.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PORT REGULATIONS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Will you allow me to ask, through the medium of your paper, who are the proper authorities for enforcing the Port Regulations? One of those regulations is, that no vessel going a foreign voyage shall proceed to sea for twenty-four hours after she is cleared, and yet the Enchantress, for Sourabaya, was cleared yesterday at 11 o'clock, and proceeded to sea at 12. Considerable disappointment has been experienced in consequence, by several merchants who had taken the trouble to write and post letters for England by this vessel; and upon making enquiries at the Post Office, they are informed that the mail could not be got on board, because she was actually at the Heads before they were informed that she was even cleared. This matter should certainly be enquired into by those whose duty it is to protect the interests of the port.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A SUFFERER.

Sydney, July 12.

DIED,

July 14th, aged 5 years, Francis, second son of Henry and Mary Phillips, of Kent street North.

On Tuesday Morning, the 16th instant, will be Published, the First Number of
THE REPRESENTATIVE,
A New Daily Journal.

CONTENTS.—Is Sydney to remain unrepresented?—Dr. Lang and his Traducers, or the Owners of Glass Houses throwing Stones.—Our Dwarf's Peregrinations among the Opposition.—Report of the Ward Meeting at the Light House Tavern.—The Market By-Laws.—Speech of Dr. Lang in the Legislative Council, on the Distress of 1843.—Plans of Riot overheard on the way from the Happy Vale Meeting on Friday evening.—Original Correspondence.—Electioneering Squibs, &c.

To be had of all Newsvendors, price Three Halfpence. 1031

FIRST RAILWAY,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE COMPANY.

JUST PUBLISHED: A LITHOGRAPHIC SKETCH OF THE INTERESTING CEREMONY OF THE 3RD JULY.

To be procured of Messrs. Moffitt, Ford, Piddington, and Kern and Mader. 1042

SHEEPSHEARS.

WILKINSON'S SHEEPSHEARS, (patent and plain), for sale at the Stores of
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.
July 13. 1005

FUNERAL.

THE friends of the late Mrs. Hancock are requested to attend her funeral, to move from Mr. Barlow's, Pine-apple Inn, Surry Hills, this (Monday) afternoon, at a quarter to three o'clock.

JAMES CURTIS,
Undertaker.
Hunter-street, July 15. 984

THE NEW ART UNION.

THE FIRST CLASS PRIZES WILL CONSIST OF, A SPLENDID FIRST PROOF OF THE CORONATION OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, AFTER SIR GEORGE HAYTER'S MAGNIFICENT PICTURE—RICHLY FRAMED—VALUE .... 25 Guineas

The Companion Print—

Her Majesty's Marriage, by Sir George Hayter, handsomely framed, value .... 10 Guineas

(Both of these engravings are becoming scarce, the plates having been destroyed! they are valuable as fine historical pictures, containing admirable portraits of the Queen, Prince Albert, the late Queen Adelaide, the late Archbishops Howley and Harcourt, the late Bishop of Norwich, the Bishop of London, the Dukes of Wellington, Cambridge, and many other exalted personages).

A fine upright Water Colour Drawing, by Gilfillan, in carved gold frame, value	20 Guineas
A Proof of George Cattermole's famous First Protest of the Reformers at the Diet of Speirs, containing portraits of Luther, Calvin, &c., (published at 8 guineas,) handsomely framed	8 Guineas
A set of Four Coloured Engravings, entitled the Seasons, after Herring, exhibiting his unrivalled Group of Horses—framed in maple and gold	£12 12 0
The Vale of Dedham, after John Constable's celebrated Picture in the National Gallery, framed in rosewood and gold	4 10 0
A Fine Artist's Proof of Howard's Pleiades, framed in mahogany and gold	5 5 0
The Farmer's Daughter—Herring, framed	4 4 0
Waiting for Master	4 4 0
Water Colour Drawing—Sunset Effect	3 15 0
Ditto ditto ditto	3 15 0
Ditto ditto—Lane Scene	3 15 0
Ditto of Staffa—Ships saluting..	4 4 0
Ditto of Staffa—Coast Scene	3 15 0

The other framed prizes, sixteen in number, comprise subjects of Landseer, Frank Stone, Bateman, John Martin, Danby, and other popular painters.

The aggregate *bonâ fide* value of the subjects enumerated, and those referred to above, is £157, the remaining numbers will receive prints FAIRLY worth from 10s. 6d. to 21s.

The proprietor will give to the winner of the Coronation, the value attached to it, namely, 25 guineas, if he be disposed to part with it.

It is intended that the drawing shall take place as speedily as possible. Those who propose subscribing would therefore oblige by forwarding their names.

The Engravings and Drawings may be seen on and after to-day.

J. R. CLARKE,
333, George-street South,
1041 Opposite the Old Burial Ground.

CATALOGUE of PRIZES in GROCOTT'S THIRD ART UNION.

136 TICKETS ALREADY SOLD.

PRIZE.	VALUE.
1. A Water Colour Portrait of the Winner, to be painted by Mr. Nicholas, Sydney, neatly framed. The drawer of this prize will be presented with a splendid rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, by a celebrated maker, quite new, and just landed. Value	60 Guineas.
2. A Water Colour Portrait of the Winner, to be painted by Mr. Nicholas, Sydney, neatly framed. The drawer of this prize will be presented with a splendid Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, by a celebrated maker, quite new, and just landed. Value	50 Guineas.
3. "Australian Stockmen," oil painting, handsomely framed, painted by Mr. T. Balcombe, expressly for the Art Union, and which obtained the first prize of £30, and a silver medal. Size, 3 feet 6 in x 3 feet	30 Guineas.
4. "Lot and his Daughters leaving Sodom and Gomorrah," painted expressly for the Art Union, by Mr. Dennis, Campbelltown, handsomely framed, Size, 6 feet x 5 feet	30 Guineas.
5. "Buttermere Lakes," a landscape, painted expressly for the Art Union by Mr. J. Peacock, who obtained the first Landscape Prize of £20, and a silver medal. Size, 3 feet 6 in. x 2 feet 9 in.	20 Guineas.
6. "Road Side Scene, near Richmond," painted by Mr. F. Willis, expressly for the Art Union. Size 4 feet 6 in. x 3 feet 6 in.	15 Guineas.
7. "Action at Sea," (Marine), painted by Mr. J. Fowles, for the Art Union, and obtaining a prize of £10	10 Guineas.
8. "Australian Aboriginal in Pursuit of Game," painted by Mr. T. Balcombe, admitted by competent judges to be the best production in the exhibition, *vide* Judges' report.—J. T. Grocott has been induced at the urgent request of his subscribers to purchase this picture, in the room of "First Love," which obtained the second competition prize of £15, but refused by the Artist, Mr. Smith	15 Guineas.
9. Crayon Drawing—A Head, painted, by Mrs. Christie for the Art Union, and obtaining a prize of £5	5 Guineas.
10. "Game to the Bone," painted by T. Newall, for the Art Union	10 Guineas.

The remaining prizes ranging from £5 5s. to 10s. 6d. each.

SWEEPSTAKES THIS EVENING,

AT SEVEN O'CLOCK,
2s. EACH MEMBER. 1013

TO INNKEEPERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
Martell's and Hennessy's brandy
West India rum, 10 to 35 O P.
East India rum, 20 to 30 O.P.
Case gin, key brand
Whiskey
Lowndes' Altona old tom, 1 and 3 dozen cases
Byass' and Marzetti's ale and porter
Taylor's porter and Hoare's porter
Bass' No. 3 Burton ale
Allsopp's No. 3 ditto
200 hogsheads and quarter-casks of sherry and port
Including wines of a most superior description
Cape wine, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks
Tarragona wine, ditto ditto ditto
Claret, hock, Bucellas, and champagne
Champagne cider
Teneriffe, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Tea
Zebu and Pampanga sugar, &c.

W. TUCKER,
421, George-street,
1008 Wholesale and Retail Stores.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND TO BE HAD AT THE PRINCIPAL BOOKSELLERS, PRICE SIXPENCE.

NARRATIVE of Proceedings in England, Scotland, and Ireland, during the years 1847, 1848, and 1849, with a view to originate an extensive and continuous immigration of a superior character from the United Kingdom into this territory.

By JOHN DUNMORE LANG, D.D., &c.
Sydney, July 13. 980

FOR THE LADIES ONLY.

KNITTING, Netting, and Crochet Books, opened this day, viz: Mrs. Beal's Crochet Anti-Macassars, containing original designs for Berlin Wool; Crochet Collars, by Cornelia Mee; Crochet Lace Edgings; also, elegant receipts for Collar, Round D'Oyley, Lace Sleeves, &c., by Mrs. Henry Burrell; the Crochet Collar Book, with illustrations, by Charles Hairs; Ditto, second series; the Knitted Lace Collar Receipt Book, by Mrs. Baynes, the second and third series; the Court Crochet Lace and Edging Book, with original patterns, by Mrs. Warren; Ditto, second series; the Regal Knitted Collar Book, with illustrations; all the above are embellished with original patterns, 9d. each.
Mdlle. Riego's Knitting Book, with many new designs, 1s. 6d.
The Ladies' Guide to the Art of Making Paper Flowers, so as to obtain the most perfect Imitations of Nature; by Mrs. Bartlett, 1s. 6d.
The Royal Magazine of Knitting, Netting, Crochet, and Fancy Needlework; conducted by Mdlle. Rigolette de la Hamelin, with numerous designs and illustrations, 1s. 6d.
Miss Lambert's Decorative Needlework, 2s.
Language of Flowers, and Poetry of Flowers, 1s. 6d. each.
The Ladies' Pocket Book of Etiquette, 2s.
The Etiquette of Courtship and Marriage, 1s. 6d.
The Ladies' Handbook of Fancy Needlework and Embroidery, 1s. 6d.
The Ladies' Handbook of Embroidery on Muslin and Lacework, 1s. 6d.
The Elixir of Beauty; a book for the toilet table, 1s. 6d.

999 WILLIAM MOFFITT.

FOR THIS DAY (MONDAY) ONLY.

STATUETTES, ANTIQUE VASES, PORCELAIN, ORMULU CLOCKS, GLASS, &c., &c., &c.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY have a few Statuettes, Vases, &c., &c., unsold, which having been considerably reduced in price, with a view to their immediate sale, will be exhibited for This Day only.

Entrance by the private door.
George-street,
Opposite Post-Office. 1023

THE LADIES AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE,

383, GEORGE-STREET,
(Late the Savings' Bank.)

DELANY BROTHERS AND COMPANY beg to inform the inhabitants of Sydney, that they have opened the above establishment in connexion with their manufacturing houses in DUBLIN and PARIS; they can confidently recommend their Goods to be of superior quality, and will offer them at such prices as will ensure a portion of public patronage. 1001

PARIS FLOWERS AND KID GLOVES.

MESSRS. HAMBURGER AND SONS beg to acquaint their honoured customers that they have still left a few most beautiful coiffures of the former stock, in addition to which they have just opened a choice assortment of head dresses and bonnet flowers.

ALSO,

Ladies' and gentlemen's superior PARIS kid gloves, in black, white, straw, and fancy colours, ladies' quarter lawn ball gloves, first quality
Rich FRENCH white, orange, blue, and straw colour
Sash ribbons, &c., &c.

1020 476, George-street.

WINTER!!

Sweet springtide in Australia's clime
Comes forth to herald summer time,
And summer with its glowing heats,
In turn, but autumn's coming greets;
And Autumn, (so does nature say)
To sterner Winter must give way;
Old Winter, who with icy breath
To those who heed him not brings death—
For closely following in his wake
Are painful rheum, catarrh, and ache,
And many of those numerous woes
Which mar our pleasure and repose.
But well forewarned, we are forearm'd,
And cannot be by Winter harm'd.
Then haste, each friend, to clothe your form
In garments elegant and warm,
Which can repel the howling gale,
The piercing sleet, rain, snow, and hail,
And thus ensure the greatest wealth,—
"A LONG EXISTENCE, BLEST WITH HEALTH."

T. COOK AND CO. beg to inform their town and country friends, that they are opening New Goods for the winter season, which they believe are unsurpassed either in

VARIETY, PRICE, OR QUALITY,

by any house in the trade.
Good print dresses, 2s. 11d.
Best 5-4 cambric, 4s. 6d.
GROS DE BERLIN, an entirely new article, for Ladies' Dresses, manufactured to their own order, and the only lot in the colony.
An unequalled assortment of rich dark Cashmere and de laine dresses
Plain, shot, and figured Orleans and Cobourg cloths, Victoria striped Alpacca, Challi, Scotch Tartan, all wool
A lot of handsome Cashmere shawls, at 5s. 6d. each
A lot of Tartan, all wool, 5s. 6d. to 12s.
Winter bonnet ribbons in great variety, 5½d. to 1s. a yard, flowers, blond, &c.
French kid gloves, 1s. to 2s. per pair
Cachmere, silk, and thread gloves
A large stock of habit shirts, from 1s. to 2s. 6d.
Chemisettes and collars, neck ties, &c.
Cotton and thread laces, edgings and insertions
Black lace, black and white fancy nets tarlatans
White and black cotton hose, 6d. a pair
Black Cashmere hose, 1s. a pair
Children's Victorines, boas, hoods, socks, 1½d. per pair, &c., &c.
White and grey calico and long cloth, two yards wide, white and grey sheeting
Corded skirts, 1s. 3d. each, corded lining
Welsh flannels from 9d. a yard
Diaper rugs, 1s. 3d. each, counterpanes
Blankets, the cheapest and best stock in Sydney, commencing, good 8-4 at 7s. a pair
Fine white shirts, full fronts, 2s. to 4s. 6d., fancy regatta, Scotch twill, blue serge, lambswool, merino, and royal ribbed shirts and drawers, brown half-hose, 4½d. a pair, cotton braces, 4½d., moleskin trousers, the best, 5s. 6d. a pair

Southern House,
1002 244, George-street South.

WINTER CLOTHING,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE undersigned having a large stock on hand, and being daily in expectation of fresh arrivals, has made

A GREAT REDUCTION

In the price of the whole of the present stock, which is without exception the largest in the colony.
Doeskin coats, in every shape and style
Plain and fancy vests and trousers
Rich shawl pattern cashmere vests
Black and fancy velvet and satin ditto
Superfine black, blue, and invisible dress and frock coats

Paletots and driving coats, in pilots, beavers, &c.
A large stock of colonial tweed clothing always on hand.

GEORGE CHISHOLM,
1027 253, Pitt-street.

MAYOR'S FANCY BALL.

FOR SALE, a most superb Yeomanry Cavalry Uniform. Appointments of lace, solid silver, crimson velvet, &c., &c.

V. ZAHEL,
990 30, Hunter-street.

WARLICK'S PATENT FUEL, EX LLOYDS,

FOR STEAM AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

THIS lot having been tested, will be found very superior to any coal in burning, besides creating a saving of forty-five per cent. in the actual consumption.

Now delivering from Campbell's Wharf, at THIRTY FIVE SHILLINGS PER TON.

J. B. AND G. WERE,
971 Agents for the Patentee.

RICH CUT GLASS AND CHINA,

ON SALE FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

THE proprietor having a few choice Goods of the above description to dispose of, respectfully invites the attention of the gentry and families of Sydney and its vicinity, to an inspection of them, when he flatters himself they will be found such a choice selection as have rarely, if ever, been seen in the colonies.

The following are a few of them.
A richly painted China tea service
2 rich China breakfast sets
A suit of decanters richly cut } to match
6 Quarts
6 Pints
4 Spirit decanters
Claret and water jugs
Pair magnificent lustres
Wines, champagnes, and liqueurs
Rich cut sugar basins
Elegant China ornaments
Pair Sheffield plated branches
Silver cruet frame
Cut glass, dessert service
Rich China ditto ditto
8 Elegant worked Berlin-wool chair covers
And a few other goods of the richest description.

They will positively be on sale only for a few days at

W. G. HENFREY'S,
Corner of Palmer and William streets, Woolloomooloo. 964

REGISTER STOVES.

NOW LANDING, ex Avondale, a beautiful assortment of Register Stoves, all of the newest patterns, which will be sold at a trifle above the cost price. Builders and others about fitting up houses are invited to call and inspect them.

Also,
Braziers' copper, 10 to 28 oz.
Nail rod, all sizes
Tin plates, DXX, SDC, SDX, SDXX
BOILER PLATES
Iron pots
Camp ovens, to 20 inch
Spades and shovels
Lead shot
Iron wire
Wheat mills, &c.

1032 NOTT AND EDWARDS.

FRAMED HOUSES,

24 BY 12 FEET.

ON SALE, at the Bon Accord Wharf, the remaining six framed houses, complete, each house contains four rooms; and the following assortment of timber, &c., &c.—
50 Uprights, 28 joists, 14 plates, 6 heads and sills
12 Gable-pieces, 28 rafters, 100 inch boards
175 Half-inch boards, 20 battens, 300 broad palings
2 Ledge doors, 2 twelve-light sashes glazed
2 Pair T hinges, 14 lbs. flooring brads
18 lbs. batten nails.

Apply to Captain CAPPS, Brig Wigeon; or, to

JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
979 Church-hill.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Invoices of Bar and Hoop Iron, assorted
Ditto Tin Plates
Ditto Earthenware
Ditto China Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Sets
Ditto Hogskins, &c.
West India Rum } in bond
Case Gin
Neats' Tongues, in small packages
Sheep's ditto ditto
Neatsfoot oil.

H. W. HAMILTON,
963 Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
Martell's and Hennessy's brandy, in hogsheads
Case gin (Dutch proof)
Jamaica and Leeward Island rum
French preserved meats
Wilkinson's sheepshears
Paper hangings
Chubb's patent fire proof safe
Stock and Sons patent economic water closets
French boots and shoes
Printing press with type, &c., complete.

L. AND S. SAMUEL.
July 12. 969

666 CASKS AND CASES NEW GOODS,

NOW landing ex Bermondsey and Rifleman, consisting of—
RC in diamond
Patras currants, in carotels
Ditto ditto butts
Eleme raisins, in boxes
Chesme ditto, barrels
Bunch Muscatelle raisins, in layers
Jordan almonds, in boxes
Candied citron, lemon, and orange peel, in tins
Quarter drums Turkey figs, in tin cases
Barcelona nuts, in bags
Valentia sweet almonds, in barrels
Soft shell almonds, in ditto
Pine cheese in cases
North Wilt cheese, in cases
Loaf cheese ditto
Gorgona anchovies, in cases
Guenine English sperm candles, 24 lb. boxes
Price's patent Belmont sperm, ditto ditto
Quart salad oil, in cases } Batty and Co.
Pint ditto ditto, ditto
Half pint ditto, ditto
Quart pickles, in cases
Pint ditto, ditto
1 lb. and ½ lb. Mustards, in cases
Bottled fruit, assorted, in cases
Mushroom ketchup, ditto ditto
Half-pint capers, ditto ditto
1 and 2 lb. jars assorted jams, in cases
Quart bottles cold drawn castor oil, in cases } Tabor
Pint ditto ditto, ditto
Half pint ditto, ditto
Coleman's double superfine mustard, in cases
Gillet's sardines, in cases
Tapioca, in tins
Jars tartaric acid, in cases
Ditto carb. soda, ditto
Ditto cream tartar, ditto
Epsom salts, in small casks
Dried apples, in barrels
Basket salt, in tierces
Carraway seed, in casks
Solazzi liquorice juice, in cases
Sir Han Sloan's chocolate, in 14 lb. tins
Scotch oatmeal, in barrels
Washing soda, in casks

On sale at the Stores of
ROBERT COVENY,
960 102, Market street.

YORK HAMS.

FOR SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, a small parcel of York Hams, in lots to suit purchasers.

SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.
July 13. 1004

PRIME PORT PHILLIP BEEF

Watson and Wight's celebrated brand
On Sale by
JOHN MACNAMARA,
989 Queen-street.

TALLOW;

THE undersigned will give the highest market price for beef and mutton tallow.

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
987 700, George-street.

SHIP OSPREY.

ALL accounts against the abovenamed ship must be sent, in duplicate, to the undersigned, to-morrow, Tuesday, the 16th instant, before noon.

GEORGE THORNE AND CO.
July 15. 953

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is a cash purchaser of Tortoiseshell in any quantity.

JAMES SIMMONS,
Australian Mart, Market-street East. 1026

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

PERSONS desirous of contracting for the erection of two Houses at Balmain, may see the plans and specifications of the same, and all information relating thereto, by applying to Mr. BLAKE at Mount Shamrock.

☞ All the materials required for the carpenter's and joiners works will be furnished by Mr. Blake.

WANTED.

14 Thousand feet of Hardwood, in the usual building scantlings, and about Fifty pounds worth of Cedar for cash on delivery. 1000

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of tendering for the various alterations &c., required to be done to a shop and dwelling house in King-street may see the plans and specifications at the office of the undersigned, William-street, until the 20th instant.

P. J. DOWNEY,
954 Architect.

COALS.

WANTED immediately, a cargo of from 40 to 50 tons. Apply to

A. ASHDOWN,
Manager,
Australian Sugar Company.
427, George-street, July 15. 972

TO COAL MINERS IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

FROM Fifty to One Hundred steady Workmen will find ready employment at the Colliery of the Australian Agricultural Company at Newcastle, New South Wales. The passage money of any coal miner will be refunded to him on his entering upon an engagement with the Company at Newcastle.

J. EDWARD EBSWORTH,
Commissioner for the A. A. Company.
Newcastle—New South Wales,
13th July, 1850. 961

TO COAL MINERS.

WANTED, by the Australian Agricultural Company, for the Colliery at Newcastle, fifty Coal Miners. Apply at Mr. FREDERICK EBSWORTH's, Queen-street.

J. EDWARD EBSWORTH.
July 13. 961

TO BOILER MAKERS.

WANTED, four good workmen. Apply to Mr. Fife, Superintending Engineer, *Hunter River Steam Navigation Company.* 1025

LABOUR CIRCULAR.

Registry Office,
319, Castlereagh-street, July, 1850.

COOKS, Grooms and Coachmen, Farm Servants, *House Servants of every description*,—male and female; Mechanics, Overseers, Shepherds, Storekeepers, now want places at the reduced rate of wages.

☞ Governesses, Clerks, Tutors, &c., are also disengaged.

All applications to be prepaid, addressed to
978 J. FREDRICK JOHNSON.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A GARDENER and a Laundress—a married couple without incumbrance not objected to.

Apply at the residence of Mr. BURTON BRADLEY, the Terraces, Glenmore Road. 950

WANTED, a respectable Girl, about fifteen years of age, to make herself useful in a small family. Apply to

MRS. SKERRITT,
1025 O'Connell-street.

WANTED, as Housemaid, a steady woman of good character. To a person of this description, liberal wages will be given. Apply between nine and four o'clock to Mrs. TUCKER, Richmond-terrace, Domain. 967

WANTED, in a small family on the North Shore, a man and his wife—the man as plain Gardener and to make himself generally useful; the woman as Laundress and general house servant. Most strict references as to sobriety will be required. Apply to the Messenger of the Bank of Australia, No. 537, George-street, between the hours of two and four o'clock. 956

GLENLEE COWS.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

THE above reward of £20 will be paid by the undersigned to any person or persons who will give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves who have within the last two months stolen eight of the Glenlee Cows—each cow is branded with one of the following brands.—W2, B3, E×W, z.

E. W. HOWE, JUN.,
Glenlee, Campbelltown.
July 12. 958

THIRTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Messman of H.M.S. Fly, having absconded with a considerable sum of money, three pounds of the above is offered for his apprehension, and the whole amount if the money is recovered. Moreover he has stolen his register ticket and discharge from H.M.S. Havannah.

DESCRIPTION.—Height 5 feet 1 inch, rather stout, light hair, no whiskers, and has a very peculiar scar on the left side of the lower jaw.

The above reward will be paid on application on board H.M.S. Fly. 1003

BOAT FOUND.

FOUND, on the evening of Wednesday last, near Darling Point, a small boat, with sail and jib, rudder shipped, one of the oars broken. Whoever will give a correct description to Mr. ANDREWS, Saddler, Hunter-street, shall receive the same on payment of expenses. 982

A CARD.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with board, in a most salubrious and respectable situation, commanding a fine view of the harbour. Charges moderate. Apply to Mrs. BENHAM, Cumberland House, opposite Dr. Mitchell's. 1030

PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

A GENTLEMAN, of quiet regular habits, can be accommodated with board and residence, in a private family, where there are no other lodgers. References required. For address apply at the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office. 976

TO LET,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,

THE Stores lately occupied by Messrs. G. Thorne and Co., and D. N. Joubert, Esq., situated near the Old Custom House, in George-street North, together or separate. Enquire of the undersigned.

WILLIAM DAWES,
236 Church-hill.

TO Let, a House and Wharf, adjoining the Australian Agricultural Company's Wharf, Miller's Point. Apply to Messrs. PICKERING AND LUCAS, Auctioneers, King-street. 1011

TO LET, Pickering's Wharf, situate in Dixon-street, suitable for a coal, lime, or timber wharf.

Also,

A House containing eight rooms, coach-house, stabling shed, well of water, &c. Enquire of PICKERING AND LUCAS, Auction Mart, King-street. 1012

TO LET, the Ship Inn, Pitt-street South, from the 1st of August next. Any person wishing to remove their license will find this an eligible opportunity; the house being in a good situation and doing a steady business.

The bar fixtures to be taken at a valuation. Rent moderate.

Apply to JOHN LOUGHNAN, on the premises. 985

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. PICKERING AND LUCAS have received instructions from Mr. Whittle, to sell by auction, on the premises, late Lancaster Arms, in Sussex-street, near Druitt street,

THIS DAY,

At eleven o'clock,

Household Furniture and Effects, comprising—bedsteads, tables, chairs, chests drawers, washing stands, looking glasses, kitchen utensils, sundries.

Also,

A turning-lathe and frame of wooden house.

Terms—Cash. 1010

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

EX BANK OF ENGLAND, DAVISON, MASTER, FROM LONDON,

DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. JOHN RICKARDS will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, MONDAY, JULY 15,

At eleven o'clock precisely,

T&C

- 29 One case, containing 36 gentlemen's low crown broad brim drab felt hats slightly damaged
- 30 One case, containing 36 ditto much damaged
- 31 One ditto, 36 gentlemen's low crown broad brim black Paris hats slightly damaged
- 32 One case same slightly ditto
- 33 One ditto ditto velvet nap much damaged
- 34 One ditto ditto, slightly ditto

T&Co.

Bale 112— 50 Pieces 8-4 blankets, much damaged

- " 99—14 Pieces flannel, slightly damaged
- " 40—100 10-4 diaper rugs, slightly damaged
- " 41— 80 11-4 ditto ditto ditto ditto
- — 20 ditto ditto ditto, much ditto
- " 81— 10 pieces MT Horrocks' longcloths, much ditto
- 15 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, slightly ditto
- " 80— 34 ditto M2 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Terms, Cash. 935

HEARTH RUGS CARPETS, CARPETING, FAMILY BLANKETS, FLANNELS, HOUSE CLOTHS, &c.

Ex Mountaineer, Smith, master, from London.

MR. JOHN RICKARDS

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street.

THIS DAY, JULY 15,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

GT in diamond with S under.

Bale No.

1—38 IMPERIAL and medium hearth rugs

- 2— 13 ditto ditto ditto ditto
- 3— 5 ditto ditto ditto ditto
- 2 pieces 4-4 carpetting
- 4—No, 1—12 pairs 12 4 best superior family blankets
- 2— 7 ditto 13-4 superior merino ditto ditto
- 3— 8 ditto ditto best super Witney ditto ditto
- 4—10 ditto 12-4 merino blankets
- 5— 34—55 ditto 11-4 super family ditto
- 6— 40 ditto 9-4 medium blankets
- 7— 40 ditto 8-4 ditto ditto
- 8— 35 Kidderminster square carpets
- 9— 35 super ditto ditto
- 34 Imperial hearth rugs.

Terms at sale. 1029

MONDAY, JULY 15.

THE WHOLE OF THE COSTLY AND ELEGANT ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE, BRILLIANT TONED PIANOFORTE, BROUGHAM AND DOUBLE HARNESS, &c., &c.

AT THE RESIDENCE OF DR. WALLACE, LYONS-TERRACE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,

On the premises,

THIS DAY, MONDAY, JULY 15,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

VERY ELEGANT DRAWING AND DINING ROOM ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, English manufactured, selected by Dr. Wallace when in London, and imported by him,

CONSISTING OF—

Sideboard, sofas, tables, chairs, carpets, hearth rugs, &c.

SPLENDID COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,

HANDSOME CHINA, RICH CUT GLASS, EARTHENWARE, &c.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE, CONSISTING OF—

Four-post bedsteads, wardrobe, chest of drawers, dressing glasses, tables, washstands, &c.

FASHIONABLE LONDON-BUILT BROUGHAM AND SET OF DOUBLE HARNESS.

Kitchen utensils, &c.

Terms at sale.

Catalogues can be had at the Mart.

☞ IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE IMMENSE NUMBER OF LOTS, THE SALE WILL COMMENCE PRECISELY AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK. 581

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

BEEF TALLOW.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

Will sell by auction, at his Mart,

ON TUESDAY, JULY 16,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

2 CASKS BEEF TALLOW, upwards of a ton

FROM HAYDON'S, MURRURUNDI.

Terms—Cash. 993

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

NINE PACKAGES MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING OF

PORCELAIN WARE, CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, SHOE BRUSHES, SILVER WATCHES, CUTLERY, HARDWARE, RACK COMBS, ENVELOPES, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,

ON TUESDAY, JULY 16,

At 11 o'clock,

1 Cask containing—

An assortment of chimney ornaments

3 Cases containing—

- Porcelain vases, match pots, cups and saucers
- Toilette bottles, pots, &c.
- 12 Silver watches

2 Cases of—

Pictures, a varied assortment

1 Case—

- 6 Gross dark stained rack combs, 8 inch
- 5 Ditto white ditto ditto 8 ½ by 3½
- 5 Ditto pocket combs
- 2 Ditto ditto ditto buffalo
- 6 Gross egg, lemon, and honey soap
- 10 Sets ivory handle knives and forks, 50 pieces each

8 Cases containing—

- German silver snuffers and tray
- Brass candlesticks
- Scales and weights (for weighing gold)
- Pocket knives, fishhooks
- Envelopes, memorandum books
- Scissors, nail brushes.

Terms at sale. 996

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

B.P. RUM IN BOND, IN PUNCHEONS AND HOGSHEADS, CHAMPAGNE BASS'S No. 3 ALE, IN HOGSHEADS AND BARRELS WALNUTS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS,

Will sell by auction, at his Mart,

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 17,

At 11 o'clock,

Ex SCOTIA,

19 HOGSHEADS B.P. RUM, in bond

5 Puncheons ditto

Also,

16 Cases Champagne, Rose, White, and St. Percy

15 Barrels } Bass's No. 3 Ale
6 Hogsheads }

20 Casks Walnuts.

Terms at sale. 992

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

TO SHIP OWNERS, COOPERS, AND OTHERS.

CASKS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

Will sell by auction, at his Mart,

ON TUESDAY, JULY 16,

At 11 o'clock,

100 NEW CASKS, 240 gallons
40 BUNDLES SHOOKS.

Terms at sale. 995

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

DAMAGED BAGS.

On account of whom it may concern,

MR. SAMUEL LYONS,

Will sell by auction, at his Mart,

ON TUESDAY, JULY 16,

At eleven o'clock precisely,

F in diamond, ∮ 142 under,

18 DOZEN DAMAGED BAGS.

Terms, Cash. 994

UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED TO WEDNESDAY, 17TH JULY.

IMPORTANT SALE!

BUNGABAN,

IN THE BURNETT DISTRICT,

AND

TEN THOUSAND SHEEP.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

Has been favoured with instructions from the Proprietor, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms,

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 17,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

THE FIRST-RATE STATION OF BUNGABAN,

AND

10,140 SHEEP.

The magnificent run of Bungaban is situated on the Dawson River. It consists of open downs and undulating forest country,

RICHLY GRASSED AND ABUNDANTLY WATERED,

and is universally allowed to be one of the best runs in that luxuriant new country, the Burnett district. It is capable of depasturing

20,000 SHEEP

AND

1000 HEAD OF CATTLE.

and the sheep may be advantageously shepherded in flocks of two thousand.

Its distance from Wide Bay is *only* 130 *miles*, and to Brisbane there are also excellent dray roads.

The IMPROVEMENTS consist of Verandah Cottage, Overseer's ditto, Huts, hurdles, &c. } All recently erected and of substantial construction.

It is well also to name that

THE NATIVE POLICE STOCKADE

will be established in the immediate vicinity of this property; and thus, as far as protection is concerned, give it a value unsurpassed by any squattage.

THE SHEEP, which are WARRANTED *fine woolled, sound, and never to have been diseased,*

Consist of the following muster—

- 2,600 Ewes, about four years
- 2,800 Ditto, eighteen months to three years
- 900 Wethers, eighteen months
- 1,300 Wethers, three years old and upwards
- 3,000 9-months old, about an equal number each sex
- 140 Pure bred rams

10,140 Total.

The wool of which was lately sold in this market at 14d. per lb., *a sufficient guarantee for its character.*

Dray, team of bullocks, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation by the purchaser.

Terms at sale 10522

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14.

HIGHLY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT FOR CAPITAL,

IN

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTIES,

SITUATE IN CASTLEREAGH AND HUNTER STREETS, CHARLOTTE-PLACE, GLOUCESTER AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

OPPOSITE ST. PHILIP'S AND ST. MARY'S CHURCHES,

WITH EXCELLENT DWELLING HOUSES THEREON, YIELDING A HANDSOME RENTAL.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

Has been favoured with instructions by MESSRS. BRAY AND M'ROBERTS, EXECUTORS OF THE LATE MR. ALEXANDER IKEN, to offer to public competition, these very superior properties, at his Mart,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

IN FOUR LOTS,

As follow:—

1st.,

THAT delightfully situated TWO-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSE, at the SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CASTLEREAGH AND HUNTER-STREETS, possessing an extensive frontage to each of these thoroughfares.

This house has been for many years a respectable private boarding establishment, and is at present in the occupation of Mrs. Carew, as tenant from year to year.

It is in a first-rate situation, and was formerly let at £100 per annum.

2ND,

That very desirably situated TWO-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSE, at the junction of Cumberland-street, Charlotte-place, and Gloucester-street,

OPPOSITE ST. PHILIP'S AND ST. MARY'S CHURCHES.

This house is occupied by Mrs. Waller, as a weekly tenant, who has, for a number of years, kept it as a respectable private boarding establishment.

The rent is payable every fourth week.

3RD.

AN ALLOTMENT OF LAND adjoining No. 2, having a frontage of feet to CUMBERLAND-STREET, with a shed thereon.

4TH.

An Allotment of Land adjoining No. 3, having a frontage of feet to CUMBERLAND-STREET.

☞ Property of the above description fronting several of the principal streets in the city, needs no commendation from the auctioneer—its situation will alone command attention from the capitalist—it is sufficient to add that if the whole city were traversed it would be difficult to find situations of superior value to the above.

TERMS.—Twenty per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer; for the residue approved bills will be taken at three and six months from date of sale, bearing eight per cent. interest per annum, or with security on the property if required.

Possession to be given on approval of the title, which is unexceptionable.

. Plans are in preparation, and will be on view at the auctioneer's. 977

IN THE INTESTATE ESTATE OF THE LATE FRANCIS HENRY TRESILLIAN, DRUGGIST.

MORT AND BROWN

Will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George street,

THIS DAY, MONDAY, JULY 15,

At 10 o'clock,

5 CHESTS MEDICINE, DRUGS, &c.

2 Boxes Drugs

1 Chest Wearing Apparel.

Terms, Cash. 957

MORT AND BROWN'S SALES,

At their Rooms,

THIS DAY, MONDAY, JULY 15.

At 11 o'clock precisely.

DARLINGHURST ALLOTMENTS.

ALSO,

COTTAGE AND LAND ON THE TARMONS ESTATE, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

At 12 o'clock,

MICHELAGO ESTATE

THE BELAR STATION, WITH 10,000 SHEEP

MINGOOLA STATION, WITH 1600 HEAD OF CATTLE.

☞ The terms for the whole of the above Properties are highly liberal, with the exception of "Michelago," which will be sold for cash. And the full particulars appear in the separate advertisements in this day's *Herald.*

AT BUCHANAN'S WHARF,

DARLING HARBOUR,

At eleven o'clock,

IRON AND STEEL. 910

COTTAGE AND LAND

ON THE TARMON'S ESTATE, WOOLLOOMOOLOO,

☞ THIS snug little property is situate at the north end of Brougham and Duke streets, near to MR. HARNETT'S residence, commanding a beautiful view of the water, the Domain, &c., &c., and in a most healthy situation.

It has a frontage to Duke-street of 25 feet, and the same to Brougham-street, the depth between the two frontages, being about 117 feet.

THE COTTAGE

occupies the Duke street frontage, and contains sitting room, bedroom, and kitchen, with well of water. It will let at 8s a week, and there is ample room for extension in the rear. £100 of the purchase money may remain upon mortgage of the property for five years.

The above will be sold by Auction by

MORT AND BROWN,

At their rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, MONDAY, JULY 15,

At 11 o'clock 1100

IMPORTANT SALE.

IRON AND STEEL,

EX MARIA, FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HAVING BEEN TRANSHIPPED INTO HER FROM THE DANIEL GRANT, FROM LIVERPOOL.

MORT AND BROWN

Have received instructions to sell by public auction,

AT BUCHANAN'S WHARF, DARLING HARBOUR,

THIS DAY, MONDAY, JULY 15,

At 11 o'clock,

2048 BARS IRON, of sizes
⅝ to 1 inch round
⅝ to ⅞ ditto square
1½ by ⅜ to ⅝ flat
1¼ ditto ⅜ to ½ ditto
1¼ to 3 inch by ⅜ to ½ inch

S in diamond

1—17 SEVENTEEN CASES STEEL

From ⅝ inch to 1½ inch square

and from ⅝ ditto to 1½ ditto octagonal

B 1—33 33 BUNDLES STEEL, W. Jessopp and Sons, warranted granite edge

Sizes— 3 bundles ⅞ x ⅜
2 ditto 1¼ x ½
14 ditto 1 x ⅜
2 ditto 1½ x ⅜
2 ditto ⅞ x ⅜
3 ditto ½ x ⅜
7 ditto ⅞ x ⅜

N 1—28 28 Bundles, warranted N— blister steel

Terms at sale.

NO RESERVE WHATEVER!!!

MAGNIFICENT FATTENING RUN,

TOGETHER WITH

1600 HEAD OF CATTLE.

☞ THE TERMS WILL BE VERY LIBERAL, AND THE SALE WILL BE POSITIVE, AND AS THE AUCTIONEERS PLEDGE THEMSELVES THAT BOTH THE RUN AND THE CATTLE ARE OF A MOST SUPERIOR DESCRIPTION, THE CHANCE IS A FIRST-RATE ONE FOR ANY PARTY WISHING A MOST REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENT, WITH A COMFORTABLE HOME IN A VERY DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT LOCALITY.

MORT AND BROWN

Have received instructions from the proprietor, William Morgan, Esq., to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, MONDAY, JULY 15,

At 11 o'clock,

THAT TRULY SPLENDID STATION, known as

"MENGOOLA,"

Situated on the Severn River, in the New England district, bounded on the west by Messrs. Wright and M'Leod, on the south by Mr. Bowman's "Aitken's Flat Station," on the east by the Bank of Australasia and R R. Mackenzie's well-known station of Clifton, and on the north by William Mackenzie.

This beautiful property is watered by

FOUR RIVERS.

viz., the Mole Broadwater, Severn, and Pike's Creek, none of which have ever been known to fail. The pasturage is most excellent and abundant, and the land is of the best description—the crops never failing, and the general yield of wheat being 50 bushels per acre. The whole country is comprised of apple-tree flats and box, with broad-leafed iron bark ridges, and is as well adapted for sheep as cattle.

It is warranted to carry two thousand head to fatten, and is so particularly enclosed by natural boundaries, that the expenditure upon the Station, for labour, is a mere nothing.

THE IMPROVEMENTS

comprise the following, all of substantial erection, and in first-rate order, viz.:—

- Good dwelling-house of five rooms, well finished, shingled, and boarded
- Detached kitchen and offices
- Dairy and barn
- Garden well stocked with fruit trees
- Stock and milking yard
- Good horse paddock
- Cultivation ditto, 20 acres
- Men's huts, &c., &c.;

and there is everything upon the station that can be required, including bullocks and drays, stock horses, furniture, a capital supply of wheat and maize, (the latter being an article of very heavy crop, and enabling the proprietor to feed large quantities of pigs, from which alone an income may be derived), farming implements, stores, &c.

The boiling-down establishments are within 150 miles of the place, Ipswich being 150 miles from the station, the Clarence River township 160 miles, and the Post Town of Armidale 170 miles, all the roads to which are very good.

OF THE CATTLE

it is impossible to say too much, as they are a regular mixed herd *with a full proportion of bullocks,* all of the Segenhoe breed, carefully kept up by constant change of blood. The whole are undoubtedly quiet, as there is not a head on the station up to six months old which was not handled as a milker's calf, and a large number of the cows have been constantly dairied. There is not an old cow in the herd.

On the whole, it is seldom that a property upon which so much cost and care have been expended as have on this, is offered for public sale, but from the well-known character of the Stock and Station, the proprietor has had so many applications since his determination to sell became known, that he has resolved upon submitting it to public competition, as all he seeks for it is its market value.

As above stated, the terms will be liberal, and which, with all further particulars, may be learnt on application to the auctioneer. 9779

DARLING URST ALLOTMENTS,

BEING PART OF THE

TUSCULUM ESTATE.

SUBDIVIDED INTO CONVENIENT PLOTS SUITABLE FOR VILLA OR COTTAGE SITES, AND COMMANDING THE MOST CHARMING POSITIONS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE CITY.

TERMS:—

- 10 per cent. cash deposit.
- 15 per cent. bill at 3 months.
- 25 per cent. bill at 3 years.
- 25 per cent. bill at 4 years.
- 25 per cent. bill at 5 years.

The three last payments bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

The proprietor of this valuable property, George John Rogers, Esquire, having determined upon disposing of it upon the highly favourable terms above mentioned, has instructed

MORT AND BROWN

to submit the same to public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, MONDAY, JULY 15,

At 11 o'clock,

IN ALLOTMENTS of convenient size, varying according to their position, and amongst which will be found *most delightful spots for the erection of villas, cottages, and tradesmen's dwellings, as also excellent allotments for business purposes, embracing*

WATERSIDE FRONTAGES,

SUITED FOR COAL AND TIMBER WHARVES.

The following embrace the particulars of the various sections, viz.:—

SECTION No. 1.

Lot 1, corner Allotment, 20 feet frontage to Susan-place, and 100 feet to Dowling-street, and bounded in the rear by Woolloomooloo Bay.

Lots 2 to 6 inclusive—20 feet frontage to Susan-place, by depths varying from 60 to 100 feet, and bounded in the rear by Woolloomooloo Bay.

Lot 7—16½ feet frontage to Susan-place, by an average width of 40 feet and depth of 75 feet.

Lot 8—Corner allotment, 20 feet frontage to Dowling-street, and 120 to Susan-place.

Lots 9 and 10—20 feet frontages to Dowling-street, by a depth of 120 feet.

SECTION No. 2.

Lots 1 to 16 inclusive, have each a frontage to Dowling-street of 20 feet, and extending in depth 116 feet 10 inches to Duke-street, to which each lot has also a frontage of 20 feet.

Lot 17 has a frontage to Dowling-street of 30 feet, ditto ditto.

SECTION No. 3.

Lot 1 has a frontage to Duke-street of 30 feet, and extends in depth 116 feet 10 inches to Brougham-street, to which it has also a frontage of 30 feet.

Lots 2 to 10 inclusive, have frontages of 20 feet each to the above street, by similar depths.

Lot 11 has a frontage of 25 feet to the above street, by a similar depth.

SECTION No. 4.

Lots 1 to 6 have frontages to Victoria-street of 20 feet each, extending in depth 175 feet to Brougham-street, to which street they have also similar frontages.

Lot 7 has a frontage of 35 feet to Victoria-street, by a similar depth and frontage to Brougham-street, and is also bounded on the north side by a lane 10 feet in width.

Lots 8 to 9 inclusive, have frontages of 31 feet 3 inches each, with the same advantages as lots 1 to 6.

SECTION No. 5.

Lot 1 has a frontage to M'Leay-street of 30 feet, by a depth of 106 feet, and bounded on the north side by Mr. Long's property.

Lot 2, corner allotment, 30 feet 6 inches frontage to M'Leay-street and 106 feet to Albert-street.

Lots 3 and 4 have frontages to Albert-street by a depth of 80 feet, and bounded in the rear by Mr. Long's property.

Lots 5 to 12 have frontages to Albert-street of 20 feet each, by an average depth of 60 feet.

Lot 13, frontage to Albert-street of 30 feet and to a reserved lane 65 feet.

Lot 14, corner allotment, 25 feet to Victoria-street and 164 to Albert-street, and bounded in the rear by a lane 10 feet in width.

Lots 15 and 16, frontages of 25 feet each to Victoria-street, by depths of 164 feet, and bounded in the rear by a lane 10 feet wide.

Lots 17 to 19 inclusive, frontages of 25½ feet to Victoria-street by depths from 164 to 173 feet.

Lot 20, frontage of 25½ feet ditto, by a depth of 183 feet.

Lots 21 to 23 inclusive, have frontages of 24 feet each to Victoria-street, by depths varying from 192 to 200 feet, and bounded in the rear by Mr. Long's property.

Lot 24, frontage of 25 feet to Victoria-street by a depth of 200 feet, and bounded on the north side by Dr. Nicholson's property, and in the rear by Mr. Long's.

In the above varied divisions of this valuable city property will be found a portion to suit every class of purchasers, from the mechanic seeking his cottage allotment, to the gentleman wishing the more eligible plot adapted for the erection of his dwelling; whilst those who may be desirous of embracing a business locality with a residence attached can also supply themselves.

The importance of the water-frontages cannot be disputed, for no one who has ever taken the trouble to think upon the matter can doubt but that the wharf which is building at the end of Dowling-street, is the forerunning of many others; for it is quite clear that the whole of the timber and coal trade will be gradually brought to the point where the centre of the trade lies, and thus effect a saving of the heavy cartage now paid for coming up the steep ascents from Cockle Bay, as well as the trouble of working the small craft so much further up the harbour than would be required if they discharged their cargoes at the WHARVES OF WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.

For Plan, and all particulars, apply at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

Lithographic plans can be obtained upon application at the Rooms. 11135

CHOICE SHERRY WINES,

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

BUCELLAS, MADEIRA, PORT.

MORT AND BROWN

Have received instructions from the Importers to sell by public auction, at their Rooms,

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 17,

At 11 o'clock,

THE following parcels of WINES, in wood and London bottled

Viz.:—

HUFFENDEN'S SHERRIES, ex Brightman.

THS	8 Hhds. fine pale sherry
C HP	18 Cases, each 3 dozen, golden ditto
G HP	9 Ditto, each 3 dozen, brown ditto
B S	11 Ditto, each 3 dozen, pale ditto
S S	11 Ditto, each 3 dozen, brown ditto
B S	15 Ditto, each 3 dozen, Golden ditto
G	Also,
BP in diamond	12 Hhds. } 1 Quarter } Golden ditto
V in diamond	11 Hhds. *very choice old brown Sherry — five years in the colony*
B in diamond	8 Hhds. golden sherry
	And,
	3 Hhds. pale sherry
	5 Quarters Stoddart's choice old Madeira
	4 Ditto rich old port.

Terms at sale.

NO RESERVE. 914

THE MICHELAGO ESTATE

SITUATE ABOUT SIXTY MILES FROM GOULBURN.

Together with

THE LICENSED INN,

AND

A RUN FOR ABOUT 8000 SHEEP.

By order of the Official Assignee in the Estate of Mr. Michel, and with the latter's consent.

MORT AND BROWN

Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, MONDAY, JULY 15,

At 11 o'clock,

AND WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,

ALL that highly valuable Landed Property, so well known in the southern district as the

MICHELAGO ESTATE.

consisting of 1300 acres of excellent land, having attached to it, under the pre-emptive right, one of the best runs in that locality, fully equal to the support of 7000 to 8000 sheep. Upon the property is

A LICENSED INN;

and as the main road to Maneroo (near Queanbeyan) passes through it, a most profitable traffic is at all times ensured. This fine property is bounded on the south by Michelago Creek, which has never been known to fail, and to the south-west by the splendid river Murrumbidgee. The pre-emptive right includes what is known as Dr. Harnett's Old Station, Mr. Cosgrove's sheep run, and the Burra Creek, to the ground known as "Little Dan's" Flat. It also includes the village reserve of Michelago, and sole right of commonage.

£120 RENTAL HAS BEEN OFFERED FOR THIS PROPERTY PER ANNUM.

☞ All particulars, together with terms may be ascertained from the Official Assignee, from Mr. Michel, or from the Auctioneers.

EXTENSIVE SHEEP PROPERTY.

BY ORDER OF THE PROPRIETOR, CHARLES BURY, ESQ., OF CALCUTTA, WHOSE INSTRUCTIONS ARE POSITIVE, TO SELL WITHOUT RESERVE.

BELAR.
PARUNDINAN.
TENANDRA.
WOLLA WOLLA.

TOGETHER WITH

TEN THOUSAND SHEEP

AND

SIX HUNDRED CATTLE,

IN ONE LOT.

MORT AND BROWN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, MONDAY, JULY 15,

At 11 o'clock,

The above-named gentleman's magnificent SHEEP PROPERTIES, of which the following is a brief description:—

- 2659 Ewes, maiden and upwards, all of which are in lamb
- 1035 Ewes, aged, now fattening
- 2705 Hoggets, mixed sexes
- 1676 Lambs, mixed sexes
- 960 Two-year old Wethers
- 802 Three-year old ditto
- 226 Rams

10,063 as per return of 30th April;

ALL OF WHICH ARE WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER TO HAVE BEEN DISEASED.

Together with the sheep will be sold

THE PRINCELY STATIONS

of Belar, Parundinan, Tenandra, and Wolla Wolla, situate on the Castlereagh River, in the district of Bligh: the last three being divided from Belar by the Warrambungle Ranges,—the whole covering an estimated area of 158,000 acres, and capable of maintaining, at a small additional outlay, at least

25,000 TO 30 000 SHEEP.

The Belar run is well known for its never-failing supply of water, which, in the driest seasons has scarcely diminished in quantity. It is a first-rate breeding station, and with the Myall Plains runs is of immense value for the fattening of sheep and cattle. The Tenandra run *alone* has fattened as many as 5000 sheep in one year, and the pasture of the others is equally rich.

THE IMPROVEMENTS

upon Belar are very considerable, the intention of the proprietor having been to transfer his horse breeding establishment to that station; in pursuance of which a large outlay in fencing and building has taken place. Four boxes in course of erection, and nearly completed, are worthy of notice, as they are very spacious, being 72 feet long by 14 feet deep; and at a trifling additional outlay might be converted into

A FIRST-RATE DWELLING.

There are two paddocks, each containing 70 to 80 acres, newly erected, and some 7000 posts and rails laid down for further work. There are also six shepherd's huts, with sheepyards (four of which are very spacious, and do not require cleaning); also, first-rate stockyard and a blacksmith's shop. Other stations may be made, to support at least twenty flocks of sheep—all having a permanent supply of water and abundance of grass.

Wheat, corn, barley, potatoes, and vegetables thrive well at the head station, where there is a large quantity of excellent land for cultivation.

NEITHER CATARRH NOR SCAB WERE EVER KNOWN UPON THESE RUNS!

There is a weekly communication with the Post-Office—the distance from Coolah being 50 miles, from Mudgee 100 miles, and from Dubbo 100 miles.

There are also depasturing at "Belar" the following cattle, as per return of December 31st last, which, together with stock horses, stores, drays, implements, &c., may be taken at a valuation by the purchaser:—

- 77 Cows
- 159 Heifers
- 147 Bullocks
- 2 Bulls
- 143 Steers
- 105 Male and female Calves

633 Head.

☞ Such a property as the one above described requires no comment. It is impossible to speak too highly of it, and it is certain that with the brilliant prospect which all our colonial interests hold out, the one that is all paramount—the source of all our wealth—will not be lost sight of on the day of sale by those who have money to invest or money to make!

The auctioneers will be glad to arrange terms with intending purchasers. 9919

THE RAILWAY TERMINUS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, AT THE JUNCTION OF PARRAMATTA-STREET WITH THE BOTANY ROAD, IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THAT BUSY PORTION OF THE CITY, BETWIXT THE BREWERY OF MESSRS. R AND E. TOOTH AND THE RAILWAY TERMINUS.

MORT AND BROWN

HAVE received instructions from the proprietor of this most valuable block of Building Land to submit the same for public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on

MONDAY, JULY 29,

At 11 o'clock,

Subdivided into most eligible allotments, adapted to all classes of purchasers; but more particularly laid out with a view of meeting the wants of mechanics, shopkeepers, and others, whose requirements will compel them to select their dwellings in the immediate locality of their employment; and as this land now offered is the most conveniently situated of any in the neighbourhood of the terminus, there can be little doubt but that the busy traffic attendant upon the operations of the Railway Company (leaving the present great business of Parramatta-street and the main road to Redfern, Chippendale, and Botany, out of the question) will at once enhance the value of these allotments at least ten-fold.

☞ Full particulars will appear in Tuesday's *Herald*; after which time plans may be obtained at the Auctioneers' Rooms.

TERMS—25 per cent. cash; residue 6 and 12 months, with 6 per cent. interest.

Title unexceptionable. 913

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

IRON AND STEEL.

BEING SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

MORT AND BROWN

Will sell by public auction, at

BUCHANAN'S WHARF, DARLING HARBOUR,

THIS DAY, JULY 15,

At 11 o'clock,

120 BUNDLES ½ inch round IRON

98 Ditto 5-16ths ditto

After which,

9 Bundles } Steel
22 Bars }

Terms at sale. 1019

CAVENDISH TOBACCO.

MORT AND BROWN

Have received instructions to sell by public auction,

ON TUESDAY, JULY 16,

At 12 o'clock,

24 CASES CAVENDISH TOBACCO,

AT POLLARD'S STORES, QUEEN'S-PLACE.

Terms at sale. 1017

NEGROHEAD,

JUST LANDED.

MORT AND BROWN

Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at

POLLARD'S STORES, QUEEN'S-PLACE,

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, JULY 16,

At 12 o'clock precisely,

70 KEGS VERY SUPERIOR FRESH NEGROHEAD,

JUST LANDED.

☞ The above will be sold in lots to suit *all classes of purchasers,* and therefore in the present bare state of the tobacco market, is particularly worthy attention.

Terms at sale. 619

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. PATRICK HAYES, OF PARRAMATTA.

DRAPERY, SLOPS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

MORT AND BROWN

Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms,

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, JULY 16,

At eleven o'clock,

THE STOCK-IN-TRADE of the above-named insolvent,

Comprising—

- Men's and boys' light coats
- Ditto silk coats and jackets
- Blouses, duck trousers
- Coloured drill trousers
- Moleskin ditto
- Sleeved vests, vests
- White jackets, carpet bags
- Counterpanes, muffs
- Straw hats and caps, cloth caps
- Shoes and slippers
- Straw and other bonnets
- Handkerchiefs, hosiery
- Ribbons, cravats, collars
- Muslin handkerchiefs, buttons
- Hooks and eyes
- Prints, ginghams, cotton drawers
- And a variety of goods pertaining to a Drapery Establishment

Terms at sale. 766

DESKS, WORK BOXES, RETICULE BASKETS.

MORT AND BROWN

Will sell by public auction, at their Rooms,

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, JULY 16,

At 11 o'clock,

6 ROSEWOOD DESKS, 18 inch

- 56 Ditto workboxes, 10 inch
- 11 Ditto ditto, 8 inch
- 21 Ditto ditto, 14 inch
- 25 Nests fancy baskets.

Terms, Cash. 911

ST. UBES SALT. SPERM AND WAX CANDLES.

MORT AND BROWN

Will sell by auction, at their Rooms,

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 17,

At 11 o'clock,

8 TONS ST. UBES SALT

6 boxes English sperm candles, 4s and 6s

6 ditto ditto wax ditto 4s and 6s

Terms at sale. 916

TEA.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, EX JULIANA, ROWE, MASTER, FROM SHANGHAI.

DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MORT AND BROWN

HAVE received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms,

ON THURSDAY, JULY 18,

At 11 o'clock,

LP & Co. in square.

- 23 Chests hysonskin tea, slightly damaged
- 199 Half-chests, ditto ditto
- 34 Ditto ditto much damaged
- 38 Chests congou tea, slightly damaged
- 23 Half-chests ditto ditto.

Also,

LP & Co in square.

- 8 Chests hysonskin tea, slightly damaged
- 33 Half-chests ditto, ditto
- 5 Ditto congou, ditto
- 3 Ten catty boxes gunpowder
- 8 Ditto ditto hyson

After which,

70 Broken chests hysonskin tea.

Terms—Cash. 1016

BOOKS,

JUST LANDED, EX SALSETTE.

MORT AND BROWN

Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their rooms,

ON FRIDAY, JULY 19,

At 11 o'clock,

1700 VOLUMES, embracing a really superior assortment of popular and standard literature.

Terms at sale.

Particulars will appear in to-morrow's *Herald,* and Catalogues be in readiness on Thursday morning. 1018

NOTICE.

WAVERLY.

FOR SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

FORTY ACRES OF LAND, AT THE MOST COMMANDING AND SALUBRIOUS POSITION NEAR SYDNEY.

MORT AND BROWN

Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms,

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,

ON MONDAY, JULY 22,

At 11 o'clock,

40 ACRES OF LAND, at "Waverly"; bounded by the OLD SOUTH ROAD, and by two reserved roads.

From this block of land the views of Port Jackson, Botany Bay, and the surrounding country, as well as of Bondi and the Pacific Ocean, are magnificent in the extreme; and its easy distance from the City by an excellent carriage road, renders it peculiarly favourable as a site for the erection of good residences.

It has been subdivided into

TWELVE LOTS,

of from 3 to 4 acres each, as per sketch, on view at the Auctioneers'.

Terms, liberal, at sale. 908

RUM. GIN.

MORT AND BROWN

Will sell by auction, at their Rooms,

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 17,

At 11 o'clock,

4 HOGSHEADS RUM

3 Ditto Gin.

NO RESERVE.

Terms at sale. 917

HORSE STOCK AND CATTLE,

AT BOTANY BAY.

MORT AND BROWN

HAVE received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms,

ON MONDAY, JULY 22,

At 11 o'clock,

150 HORSES } more or less.
AND
100 HEAD CATTLE, }

Now running in the southern boundary of Botany Bay, from Cape Solander to the Weronora River.

TWO STOCK HORSES will be given in, and the buyer will be allowed the use of the run, paddocks, &c., for nineteen months from this date.

☞ As the above will be sold in one lot, and without any reserve, the opportunity is well worth the attention of horse dealers and others.

Terms at sale. 528

UNRESERVED!

FIVE THOUSAND SHEEP,

AT "NERRIGA," IN THE COUNTY OF ST. VINCENT.

☞ DELIVERABLE, IF REQUIRED, AT GOULBURN, OR AT ANY PLACE DISTANT FROM IT NOT MORE THAN FIFTY MILES.

MORT AND BROWN

Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms,

ON MONDAY, JULY 29,

At 11 o'clock,

5316 SHEEP, more or less, now running at "Nerriga," per last return as follows:—

- 2077 Ewes
- 714 Wethers
- 733 Hoggets
- 252 Rams and Wethers
- 397 Mixed flock

4173

And

1143 Sheep, being the produce of a flock selected from the above.

As these sheep will positively be

SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

and as the place of delivery embraces a large circle of the southern country, the sale is well worthy of attention.

Terms at sale. 683

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE JOHN DANGAR, ESQ.

THE DISTRICT OF DARLING DOWNS.

THE "WALLAN" RUN,

TOGETHER WITH

5275 FIRST CLASS SHEEP.

MORT AND BROWN

Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 5,

At 11 o'clock,

THE ABOVE most splendid pastoral property, not to be surpassed by anything in the colony!

THE SHEEP,

(which are warranted sound and never to have been diseased) are really fine woolled, and consist of the following most excellent proportions, viz.:—

587	Ewes,	9 months old	
410	"	12 "	"
626	"	2 years	"
100	"	3 "	"
1830	"	4 "	"

550 of which have autumn lambs by their side.

570	Wethers,	9 months old	
407	"	1 year	"
680	"	2½ "	"
65	Rams		

5275 More or less.

THE STATION

is situated on the Lower Condamine, in the district of Darling Downs, and is entitled to a 14 years' lease. It is in the neighbourhood of Messrs. Blythe, Edwards, Isaacs, Birrell, Windeyer, and Gogg's runs—distant only 100 miles from the flourishing township of Drayton, and 200 miles from Ipswich, the head of navigation.

The country is open undulating ridges, intersected with myall, richly grassed,

AND MOST ABUNDANTLY WATERED,

having stood the late dry weather (which has parched up so much of the Downs country,) without any apparent diminution of its unbounded supply. It is warranted to carry in all seasons at least

20,000 SHEEP,

BESIDES

A GOOD HERD OF CATTLE!

Indeed its carrying properties as yet have scarcely been ascertained for to quote the Superintendent's letter—"as to stock you may "put as many as you like upon it. The "casualties by natural deaths since its forma- "tion have not exceeded two per cent., "thereby showing the undoubted healthful- "ness of the station, and no losses have been "sustained from any other causes."

AS A FATTENING STATION

it is not to be surpassed, its ample pasturage, water, and extent, rendering it fully equal to fatten the full number it is estimated to carry; and as the boiling establishment of Mr. Ayerst (whose tallow stands so high in the Sydney market,) is within 100 miles of its homestead, an immense fortune is to be realized by the fattening of stock alone!

The mail from the Maranoa, the seat of the Commissioner, is shortly intended to meet the Condamine mail at this station, and an officer and party of Native Police will also be stationed here. As an agreeable country for residence its great beauty of scenery and fertile soil renders it especially desirable, and when the advantages before stated are taken into consideration it is no figure of speech to say that it is INVALUABLE, and before many years are over will be as highly prized as any of its sister runs in the Darling Downs District. The Superintendent's words are—"The run is a first rate one—there is nothing in this part equal to it."

THE IMPROVEMENTS

Upon the Station consist of the following, viz.—

- Superintendent's hut
- Store and kitchen
- Two men's huts
- Stockyard
- Woolshed
- Horse paddock
- 260 Hurdles

A mixed lot of 300 to 400 head of well-bred quiet cattle, well worthy the attention of purchasers, as also the horses, working bullocks, drays, tools, implements and stores on the station, will have to be taken by the purchaser of the sheep at a valuation.

☞ The above magnificent property will be sold in one lot to wind up a partnership account, by order of the Executors of the late John Dangar, Esq. The judgment of this gentlemen in the selection of runs was *well known to many;* and he devoted much valuable time in the choice of the one now for sale. There will not be the SLIGHTEST RESERVE; and the terms may be arranged on application to the Auctioneers, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

REMEMBER—NO RESERVE WHATEVER!

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the* Morning Herald *Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Monday, July* 15, 1850.

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Supplement
TO THE
SYDNEY MORNING HERALD

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1850.

REDUCED PREMIUMS.
SYDNEY BRANCH
OF THE
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
SUN COURT, CORNHILL: AND NO. 16, PALL-MALL, LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1803.

Subscribed and Invested Capital,
ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

THE undersigned, acting under authority of the Court of Directors, London, have the pleasure to submit to the attention of the Public their present scale of Premiums for Fire Insurance, being an important reduction on the rates hitherto charged.

Persons insuring in the Imperial Insurance Company enjoy the following important advantages:—

1. PERFECT SECURITY.—The large amount of the *paid up and invested* Capital of the Company, (upwards of ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING,) the wealth and respectability of its Shareholders, afford the most perfect guarantee to the public of stability.

2. PROMPT ADJUSTMENT OF LOSSES.—The Agents being fully authorised and instructed to that effect, all losses arising under their policies will be promptly adjusted in Sydney.

3. LOSSES BY LIGHTNING made good.—See No. 3 of the printed Conditions of Insurance.

SCALE OF PREMIUMS.
FIRST CLASS RISKS.

	Per cent. per annum s. d.
Buildings constructed of brick or stone, according to the Building Act, covered with slate, tile, or metal, detached or separated so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other buildings	5 0
Buildings constructed and covered as above, but joined to other buildings not being of a hazardous nature, and not of inferior construction	7 6
Buildings constructed and covered as above, but adjoining to shingled or other buildings of inferior construction	10 0
SECOND CLASS RISKS.	
Buildings constructed of brick or stone, according to the Building Act, and covered with shingles, but detached or separated, so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other buildings	10 0
Buildings constructed and covered as above but joined to others of a similar or not inferior construction	12 6
THIRD CLASS RISKS	
Buildings of stud work, or brick-nogged, and covered with slate, tile, or metal, but separated by a proper space from, so as not to be affected by any other building	15 0
Buildings constructed as above, but joined to other buildings of a superior class, with proper party walls between	17 6

MEMO.—Houses properly built of stone or brick, and covered with slates or shingles, but sufficiently detached, or separated by proper party walls from other buildings, will be deemed 1st and 2nd class, though not in all respects constructed according to the Building Act.

Goods deposited in the above, and not being hazardous, will be insured at the same rate as the buildings.

Hazardous, and all other *Risks* not comprised in the above, will be subject to special arrangement, according to the particular circumstances of the case.

HAZARDOUS GOODS.—Such as cotton, flax, hemp, oil, rosin, saltpetre, spirits, tallow, tar, and turpentine.

HAZARDOUS TRADES.—Bread and biscuit bakers, carpenters, chemists, coachmakers, coopers, distillers, liquor and spirit shops, oilmen, printers, ship and boat builders, and the like.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
Agents.
Spring street, Sydney, July 6. 481

BELUBULA MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General Meeting of the shareholders of this Company will be held at their Offices, No. 376, Pitt-street, on Monday, the 12th day of August next, at 2 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending 31st instant; and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the meeting

By order of the Board,
W. J. LENNON,
Secretary.
July 9. 691

SYDNEY BRANCH
OF
IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LONDON.

THE undersigned grant Policies at the reduced rates.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.
Agents,
Spring-street. 5877

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chairman, T. W. Smart, Esq.
Deputy Chairman, Charles Kemp, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
Thomas Agars, Esq. | R. M. Robey, Esq.
Thos. Holt, Jun., Esq. | W. R. Scott, Esq.
Surveyor—James Hume, Esq.
Secretary—George King, Esq.

The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced Scale of their Rates of Premium:—

SECTION A.—Slated buildings, 6s. to 12s. per cent,

SECTION B.—Shingled buildings, 8s. to 18s, per cent.

SECTION C.—Weather-boarded buildings 15s. to 30s. per cent.

FIFTY PER CENT. of the Premium will be returned on the renewal, for twelvemonths, on all *yearly* Policies. SO THAT THE ACTUAL *cost of Insurance will be* ONE-HALF *only of the above Rates*,

Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the Office of the Company, No. 397, Pitt-street.

GEORGE KING,
Secretary.
6789

SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF COUNCIL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a further call has been made upon the Shareholders of the Sydney Railway Company by the Directors for Ten Shillings per share, which is hereby required to be paid (by those Shareholders who have not already paid it) to the Manager, at the Office of the Company, No. 247, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, on or before Thursday, the 18th day of July next.—Dated this 13th day of June, 1850.
CHARLES COWPER,
Manager.
10363

THE SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY. TO STONEMASONS AND OTHERS.

—Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Stone Work," will be received at this office until twelve o'clock this day, the 15th of July, for a stone drain to be built along the water course appropriated for the site of the City Terminus, between the Haymarket and Carter's Barracks.

All particulars may be obtained on application to the Engineer of the Company.
CHARLES COWPER,
Manager.
11399

SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY,
COLONIAL HARDWOOD.

TENDERS to be addressed to the Manager of the Sydney Railway Company, will be received at the Office until twelve o'clock this day, the 15th of July, from persons willing to supply Colonial Hardwood of the following dimensions:—

LOT 1. (400)—Four hundred planks, of either Iron Bark or Blue Gum, twelve feet long, and 7 x 3 inches in dimension.

LOT 2. (900)—Nine hundred Iron Bark slabs, either sawn or split, twelve feet long, and 6 x 3 inches in dimension.

LOT 3. (550)—Five hundred and fifty slabs, of Black Butt timber, eight feet or upwards in length, eight inches wide, and two inches thick.

LOT 4. (100)—One hundred pieces of Blue Gum scantling, sawn, eighteen feet long, and 12 x 4 inches in dimension.

LOT 5. (1000)—One thousand logs of Iron Bark, nine feet long, and about eight inches in diameter.

LOT 6. (400)—Four hundred Iron Bark treenails, nineteen inches long, and two inches in diameter.

The timber to be delivered in the neighbourhood of the two roads, passing the Burial Grounds, in the City of Sydney, in such quantities as the Company's Engineer shall direct.

All further particulars may be obtained on application to the Engineer of the Company at his Office, 247, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
CHARLES COWPER,
Manager.
11398

CEMETERY COMPANY.

THE Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Cemetery Company will be held this day, July 15th, at three o'clock P.M., at the Office of the Company, 416, George-street.
GEORGE L. ROBINSON,
Secretary.
11426

"RAINBOW,"
CORNER OF PITT AND KING STREETS.

ROCHE'S LUNCHEON, DINING, AND SUPPER ROOMS.

J. W. ROCHE, in returning sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received since commencing business in the above establishment, begs to inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that his arrangements are such that they can be supplied at any hour upon the shortest possible notice.

J. W. R. can also boast of a first-rate professed cook, unequalled in the colony.

☞ *Private Rooms for Parties.* 601

No. 50-262.
Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 25th June, 1850.
HILL, MAYOR.

City of Sydney, } to wit.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales, passed in the sixth year of the reign of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "*An Act to provide for the division of the Colony of New South Wales into Electoral Districts, and for the Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Council*," a writ for the Election of one Member to serve in the said Legislative Council for the Electoral District of Sydney, in the room and place of William Bland, Esq., who has resigned his seat in the said Legislative Council, was received by me this twenty-fifth day of June instant, in which writ, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of June instant, under the hand and seal of his Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, Governor of the Colony aforesaid, the twenty third day of July next ensuing, is named as the day of nomination for such election; and in the event of the same being contested, the twenty-fourth day of the said month of July is fixed as the day for taking the poll at the different polling places in the said district.

Now, I, George Hill, Esquire, Mayor, of the city of Sydney, and Returning Officer for the said Electoral District of Sydney, do hereby, in pursuance of the Act above recited, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that a public meeting of the electors of the Electoral District of Sydney, will be holden on the twenty-third day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, in MACQUARIE PLACE, in Bourke Ward, in the said city, for the nomination and election of one member to serve in the Legislative Council of the said Electoral District, in the room and place of the said William Bland, Esquire; but in the event of there being more than one Candidate, and a poll being demanded by any of the Candidates, or by not less than six electors on behalf of any Candidate, that the polling for such election will commence at nine o'clock in the forenoon of the twenty-fourth day of the said month of July next, at the different polling places, to be hereafter notified, and finally close at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

G. HILL,
Mayor.

By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor,
JOHN RAE,
Town Clerk. 11175

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE TRUST AND ANNUITY INSTITUTION,
LOTHBURY, LONDON,

EMPOWERED by Special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Victoria, cap. 92.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

(A list of the Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.)

COLONIAL PATRONS:
The Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Sydney.
The Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Newcastle.
The Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Melbourne.
HONORARY COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
The Venerable Archdeacon Cowper.
Reverend Robert Allwood.
John Campbell, Esq., J.P.
Henry W. Matthews, Esq.
J. W. Gosling, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
B. O'Brien, Esq., M.D.

INCREASED FACILITIES AFFORDED.

The agent is now authorized by the London Board of Directors to issue policies to the extent of £1000 *definitely* for the whole term of life; the extreme limit being £2000, the *half* of which only would be subject to the confirmation of the London Board.

ROWAND RONALD,
Agent.
589, George-street. 5091

THE ST. JAMES'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PHILLIP-STREET,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND DIRECTION OF THE LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY,

WILL re-open on Wednesday, the 10th instant. Three additional boarders can be received. Applications for admission to be made at 161, Elizabeth-street (near Market-street), to the
REV. THOMAS DRUITT,
Head Master.
July 2. 235

MAYOR'S GRAND FANCY BALL.
GOLD AND SILVER LACES, GOLD AND SILVER FRINGES, GOLD AND SILVER CORDS, AND SPANGLES.

ROBERT BROAD has just received, and has now ready for inspection, two cases of gold and silver trimmings, of the newest patterns and designs, the only lot in the colony suitable for the occasion. Amongst them will be found *every* article requisite to give the full effect to Court Costumes, and fancy dresses. The ladies and gentlemen of Sydney are requested to call and inspect them, which for elegance and beauty has never been equalled here, and could not be surpassed in London.

Observe the address,
ROBERT BROAD,
Draper, immediately facing the Hay Market Clock. 603

NOTICE
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HEBREW COMMUNITY.

THE Members of the Hebrew Faith are hereby invited to attend at the Vestry Room of the Sydney Synagogue on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, to adopt measures to erect a Public School on the land recently granted by Her Majesty's Government.

Chair to be taken at seven o'clock precisely. 874

PROCESSION AND DINNER
OF THE
LOYAL FOUNTAIN OF FRIENDSHIP and LOYAL CORNSTALK Lodges, Cumberland District of the Manchester Unity, will take place on Wednesday next, 17th instant, which the Officers and Brethren of the Sydney District, as also the various other Lodges, are kindly invited to attend in full Regalia.

Procession to move from Host J. W. CURRAN'S, of the Glasgow Arms, Church-street, Parramatta, and proceed to All Saints' Church.

At the close of the service, a collection will be made for the Benevolent Society.
W. CROUCH, P.C.S.
868

HERO OF WATERLOO,
PORT-STREET.

JONATHAN BROWN respectfully intimates to his friends and the public, that he has fitted up the above Tavern with every thing suitable for the accommodation of travellers or other persons visiting Sydney requiring Board and Lodging. He intends conducting the house on the most economical principles, and flatters himself, from his past experience and his determination to sell the best article that the market can produce at the lowest remunerating price, to meet with the approbation and encouragement of the public generally.

N B.—Masters of vessels would find this house in every way suitable to them, from its convenient distance to all the principal wharves. 857

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED.

LEA AND PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce imparts the most exquisite relish to steaks, chops, and all roast meat gravies, fish, game, soup curries, and salad, and by its tonic and invigorating properties enables the stomach to perfectly digest the food.

The daily use of this aromatic and delicious sauce is the best safeguard to health.

Sold by the proprietors, Lea and Perrins, 6, Vere-street, Oxford-street, London, and 68, Broad-street, Worcester; also by Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, and other oilmen and merchants, London; and generally by the principal dealers in sauces.

ALEXANDER CAMERON,
Wholesale Agent,
350, George-street,
838 Sydney.

GEORGE KENDALL, of Hartley, begs to inform his friends and the public that he intends running a Four-horse Coach from Hartley to Sydney, three times a week, to commence on the 1st of September; and wishes to inform the inhabitants of Bathurst and the surrounding districts, that he is to be engaged to carry any private family from Bathurst to Sydney, for £10, at the present; or at any other part, the same distance, he is ready at a day's notice.

GEORGE KENDALL,
Coach and Horses,
646 Hartley.

EX THE LATE ARRIVALS.

BE MOUNTCASTLE begs to announce a large addition to his extensive stock,—the assortments are now complete, and on inspection will be found to contain all the latest London and Paris fashions, in

Beaver Hats, black and drab
French ventilated Hats, ditto ditto
Stuff Hats, ditto ditto
Shell Hats, ditto ditto
Felt Hats
Ladies' riding Hats

The largest assortment in Sydney of men and boy's plain and fancy Caps

Capmakers supplied with materials.

Every description of hats manufactured to order in any quantity. A considerable allowance to country storekeepers.

Livery bands, cockades, naval and commissariat lace and ornaments, &c., &c.

French Hat Manufactory,
77, Market-street.

Fancy Cloth Cap Maker wanted. Apply as above. 632

J. CETTA,
CARVER, GILDER, AND PICTURE FRAME MAKER,

HAS received from England, by late arrivals—

A large assortment chimney glasses, in gold, rosewood, and maple frames
Cheval, toilet, and dressing glasses
Plate glass, silvered and unsilvered, from 58 x 28 downwards
Levels and level tubes for masons, &c.
Tubes for boiler guage
A few good prints
Marine barometers, brewing thermometers
And a good assortment of every article connected with the trade
George-street, opposite Royal Hotel. 906

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STATION", WITH 1600 HEAD OF

25 per cent. bill at 3 years.
26 per cent. bill at 4 years.

auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, MONDAY, JULY 15,

120 IRON
98 Ditto 3-16ths ditto

MORT AND BROWN

PRIC

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Committee of the Australasian and Botanic and Horticultural Society, being most desirous of developing in every possible way the resources of this colony, have determined to forward samples of its natural and industrial products to the Grand Exhibition expected to take place in London, about June, 1851, under the auspices of His Royal Highness Prince Albert. They, therefore, beg to urge upon the notice of the colonists of New South Wales, that great and most important advantages will accrue to them by drawing the attention of the British public and the world at large to the vast and varied natural and artificial capabilities of this country, by presenting to their view specimens and samples of its products, which will be exhibited in juxtaposition with those of every other country in the world.

They also think it right to notify that most magnificent prizes are proposed to be awarded for superiority of product—£5000 being the sum named as the first prize.

The Committee, therefore, earnestly call upon the Australian public to contribute samples and specimens of every description of colonial produce, manufacture, and industrial result, from which the Committee of this Society propose to select such articles as they may deem likely to attain the objects proposed; and they beg to state, that should any contributions be rejected as ineligible, they will be returned to the contributors

Such as may be forwarded for exhibition and competition will be afterwards disposed of as the owners may desire, and the proceeds handed over so soon as realized.

To enable the Committee to carry out these objects effectually, without burdening this Society with the whole of the expense, they hereby solicit the aid of the Australian community, both by contributions for exhibition and by money subscriptions, so as to enable them to transmit the free gifts of the well-wishers of the colony, and also to purchase such articles and specimens as may be considered advisable, and which many colonists could not afford to transmit gratuitously.

A Committee will be appointed by this Society to undertake the examination, classification, and the repacking of every article that may be forwarded to them for transmission; and the Society will disburse all expenses attending the shipment thereof.

It is proposed by the Society that an exhibition of the various articles forwarded be held in connection with the Society's exhibitions, not later than the month of December next.

ORES.—In the natural state, in the refined state, and manufactured into specimen articles, including machinery and cutlery.

MARBLES AND ORNAMENTAL STONE in the rough (with one surface polished to show the veining), also wrought into specimens of sculpture or articles of vertu.

WOODS, in such convenient shape as will best illustrate the purposes for which they are adapted; and also worked into carvings, or into such other articles as will best exhibit their usefulness and ornament. Specimens of dye woods.

EARTHS, for chemical and dye purposes, and also manufactured into tiles, pottery-ware, &c.

COAL AND SLATE.

BARKS, for tanning and medicinal purposes, extract of Barks.

GUMS of the various sorts.

WOOLS of the various qualities, on the skin as specimens of quality, and also skins manufactured for various uses; in the fleece—in cloth, and other manufactured woollens. Also, dyed wools.

HIDES AND PELTS, manufactured in the various ways, and worked up into useful or ornamental articles.

KANGAROO SKINS—The cured skin, the tanned skin, and worked up into useful or ornamental articles

COTTON AND SILK, in as large samples as can be procured.

TOBACCO, in leaf and manufactured.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, of the various descriptions, in bottle, and not less than eighteen bottles of each, as a sample.

GRAIN, of various sorts, in quantities of two bushels of a sort; and also manufactured into flour, oatmeal, biscuit, pearl barley, and other articles.

TALLOW, as rendered, and also as manufactured into candles and stearine.

SOAP, common and fancy

OILS, vegetable and animal, and the manufactures therefrom, including Sperm in block and candles.

MEATS, salted, dried, and preserved.

GELATINE AND GLUE.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

STARCH.

SUGAR, refined and manufactured.

HONEY AND BEESWAX.

PRESERVES AND PICKLES, including native and dried Fruits.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES, including Phosphorous, Iodine, &c., &c.

SALT.

A BOOK, printed with colonial type, filled with colonial matter, and bound and ornamented with colonial materials. Copies of the colonial Periodicals.

As the above are intended for representation under the various heads alluded to in the scheme of exhibition by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, viz.:—

Raw Materials—Manufactures—Machinery, and Mechanical Inventions—Sculpture, and the Plastic Arts generally—

The Committee particularly request that their list may be taken in its most comprehensive form, and they especially invite the ingenuity of their fellow-colonists to aid in supplying every thing which can tend to serve the interests of the colony by developing its resources or exhibiting its talent, whether enumerated in their Schedule or not.

All samples are expected to be sent in such quantities as will render them sufficiently large for their proper exhibition and examination, but not of such bulk as to be unnecessarily cumbersome.

Subscription lists are opened at the various Banks, where the smallest amounts will be received; as also by members of the Committee and by the Secretary.

F. M. STOKES, 337, George-street,
6600 Opposite the Cathedral.

PREVENTION OF FRAUD!

THE Undersigned has the sincerest pleasure in being able to apprise the public of New South Wales, that the Right Honorable Earl Grey, her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been pleased, at the instance of Professor Holloway, to instruct the Local Government of this colony to take measures for protecting the inhabitants of the territory against the counterfeiting of Holloway's Medicines; that, in conformity with such instructions, his Excellency the Governor has caused the

BRITISH STAMPS BILL

to be introduced into the Legislative Council; and that the Representatives of the People, by passing the measure without a single dissentient voice, have adopted the views of the Imperial Government.

Under the provisions of this law it will in future be

A FELONY

to counterfeit the Stamps affixed to the valuable medicaments prepared by Professor Holloway but, in order to make "assurance doubly sure," Mr. Holloway has, at considerable expense, caused the *Pamphlet of Directions* that is wrapped round his medicines of *the first and second sizes*, to be printed on paper, having, in

A WATER-MARK

on every leaf, the words "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT" woven in—which, it is believed, cannot possibly be imitated in this colony.

Of these Medicines, thus put up, the undersigned has just received, ex the Mountaineer and the Hooghly, two large consignments; and he begs to announce that he is in course of supplying all his agents with parcels of the new stock, the Wholesale Agent therefore takes this opportunity of expressing his hopes that the people of New South Wales will appreciate the efforts of the Imperial and the Local Governments to preserve them from the deleterious effects of counterfeited trash; and that they will second the endeavours of Professor Holloway to give them the *genuine Medicines*, by

PURCHASING ONLY OF THE AGENTS.

J. K. HEYDON,

Wholesale Agent for the sale of Holloway's Medicines, for New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand.

Time should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following diseases:—

Ague	Jaundice
Asthma	Liver complaints
Bilious complaints	Lumbago
Blotches on the skin	Piles
Bowel complaints	Rheumatism
Colics	Retention of urine
Constipation of bowels	Sore throats
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's evil
Debility	Stone and gravel
Dropsy	Secondary symptoms
Dysentery	Tic douloureux
Erysipelas	Tumours
Female irregularities	Ulcers
Fevers of all kinds	Venereal affections
Fits	Worms of all kinds
Gout	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Head-aches	
Indigestion	
Inflammation	

These medicines have now established themselves in New South Wales, by means of the numerous wonderful cures which they have effected, when all the "regular" means have failed. The published cases are not as one to a thousand of the total amount of good done. The following is a statement from a most respectable hotel-keeper in Geelong known to most travellers in that quarter:—

"My recent cure, of an ulcerated leg, by means of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, induces me to present my case before the public, in the hope that many others who are afflicted in the same way that I have been, and who do not believe in the efficacy of Holloway's Medicines, may derive equal benefit from the use of them. I had been afflicted for about three years with an ulcerated leg, and had the best medical treatment in Van Diemen's Land and Melbourne, without experiencing any relief, when a short time ago, hearing of the wonderful cures effected by the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, I resolved upon trying them. I purchased a few boxes of Holloway's Pills and Ointment in Mr. Cregin's shop, in Collins-street, Melbourne; and with gratitude I acknowledge that after using them, and attending to the directions, I found my leg effectually cured.—Being well-known in Melbourne and Geelong, I publish this statement, convinced that by doing so I only perform a duty that I owe to the community at large.

"JOHN OLIVE.

"Geelong, June 30, 1849."

Sold in Sydney by the Wholesale Agent for New South Wales,

Mr. J. K. HEYDON,
78, King-street.

And by

Mrs. Marshfield, Tobacconist, Brickfield-hill.
Mr. Allder, chemist, Parramatta-street.
Mr. Cleary, bootmaker, King-street East.
Mr. G. W. Watson, shoemaker, South Head Road.
Mr. Michael Dalton, Haymarket, next Raper's.

RAMS.

THE undersigned has for sale, at Lawson's Creek, near Mudgee, three hundred young Saxon Merino Rams. These sheep have been bred with the greatest care, and cut an unusual large fleece, of the finest description.

They will be ready for sale any time after the 1st August, and the price will be one pound ten shillings.

344 N. P. BAYLY.

ENGLISH PRICES
AT
COBDEN HOUSE.

JOHNSON AND WEIGHT beg to inform their friends and all buyers of DRAPERY, that from their recent large importations and very extensive purchases in the colony, they have now on hand an immense stock of all the most elegant and fashionable goods suitable for the present season. The greater part of which they will be compelled to dispose of previous to TAKING STOCK, at the end of this month.

J. and W. particularly impress upon the minds of their friends that, however reluctant they may be to sacrifice goods, they have fully determined that their SELLING LIST OF PRICES shall always be lower than any other house in Sydney. And in order to carry this resolution into effect, they have this day submitted their stock to a still further REDUCTION, which will enable the inhabitants of New South Wales to purchase drapery, &c., &c., at English prices.

VISITES, MANTLES, AND PALETOTS.

A superb assortment of the above on hand, embracing all the latest novelties and most modern designs received in Sydney.

These goods, from their ELEGANCE, QUALITY, and CHEAPNESS, entitle them to the immediate attention of all ladies who require any article of the kind.

An early call is solicited in this department, as they are sure to meet with ready sale, from the fact that many of these choice and rare goods will be sacrificed at prices actually below the ENGLISH cost.

	s.	d.
The tweed paletot is now reduced to....	6	9
Visites and mantles, from.....	5	9
Children's ditto, every shape, lined and interlined, from	2	9

SHAWLS, SCARFS, AND DRESSES.

A large variety of the above, in rich styles and splendid qualities, just opened, will be offered to the public at such prices as must really astonish all who *take the opportunity* of inspecting them.

Amongst the most surprising bargains ever offered to the public of this colony is

ONE CASE
OF
REAL FRENCH MERINOS,
Only 2s. 9½d. per yard.

Shawls .....from	0	1	6
Cashmere ditto	0	2	11
Rich	0	5	9
Extra ditto.....	0	8	9
De laine dresses	0	5	3
Rich ditto, 12 yards	0	7	6
Striped Alpacas	0	5	11
Rich embroidered.....	0	7	6
Coburgs and Orleans	0	0	6¾
Merinos, double twilled	0	0	11½

LONG-CLOTHS, SHEETINGS, AND TABLE LINENS.

French stays, ladies' merino vests and drawers, and every article suitable for families

Horrocks' longcloths in every number

	£	s.	d
8-4 White sheeting	0	0	9
White counterpanes	0	2	6
Cotton ticks	0	0	3¾
Damask table linen, two yards wide	0	1	0
Huckaback	0	0	4½
Flannel.....	0	0	4½
Welsh ditto.....	0	0	7½
Habit shirts.....	0	0	6½
Muslin collars.....	0	0	6½
Cap sauls.....	0	0	1½
Cap laces	0	0	0½
Gauze ribbons.....	0	0	1½
Bonnet ditto	0	0	4½
Children's ditto	0	0	2½

The Slop Department has lately received large additions in woollens and slops of every description. The tailoring department being under the management of a very superior cutter, who has given every satisfaction, and the proprietors in submitting to the public a list of the prices of their immense stock of ready-made clothing, made to order, &c., with confidence assert that no other house in Sydney can excel them in quality, style, and cheapness; and for any article that does not fit or give satisfaction, the money will be immediately returned,

SLOPS.

	£	s.	d.
Pilot coats	0	9	6
Chesterfield wrappers.....	0	7	6
Devon tweed coats.....	0	4	7½
Jean ditto	0	2	11
Moleskin jackets.....	0	2	6
White moleskin trousers	0	2	11
Devon tweed ditto.....	0	2	11
Single-stitched moleskin ditto.....	0	3	11
The best quality double-stitched moleskin trousers, taped and seamed	0	4	11½

VESTS.

Stout vests	0	0	10½
Superior ditto	0	2	2
Rich ditto.....	0	3	9
Silk velvet	0	10	6
Black and fancy satin	0	4	11

And every article in boys' and youths' clothing, ready made and to order, at the equally reduced prices.

MADE TO ORDER.

	£	s.	d.
The registered paletot	1	15	0
Superior dress coats	1	17	6
Frock coats, best quality	2	2	0
Stout over coats	1	5	0
Black doeskin trousers	0	18	6
Black superfine ditto	1	1	0
Fancy doeskin trousers	0	13	9
Superfine ditto	0	17	6
Waistcoats, in endless variety, from	0	5	6

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

A coat to order	0	18	6
Trousers ditto	0	9	9
Vests.....	0	5	9

The articles enumerated under the head of MADE TO ORDER, will be guaranteed to be of the best material and the finest workmanship, and the proprietors feel confident that on one trial the fact will be proved that a really good suit of clothes, made to order, can be obtained at

JOHNSON AND WEIGHT'S,
Cheaper than any other house in Sydney
A SUIT OF CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER
IN FIVE HOURS.
JOHNSON AND WEIGHT,
Cobden House,
542 277 and 279, Pitt-street

REMOVAL.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAMS, Solicitor, to No. 38, Hunter-street, Sydney. 93

MRS. A. SPEIRS, Milliner, No. 492, George-street, third door from Hunter-street, respectfully calls the attention of her kind friends and the public in general to her stock of goods, per ship Hooghly, announced last week, and now landed, and will be open for inspection immediately, wherein she hopes to gratify her friends from the superb stock of silk, satin, and velvet bonnets, richly trimmed in the latest fashions. Also, a variety of turban and head dresses; with a variety of dress caps and widows' caps. A large assortment of straw, Tuscan, chip, and rice, and fancy bonnets, coloured, &c., all of the newest shapes. A large assortment of splendid flowers, wreaths, droops, gold and silver cap flowers, velvet droops, head wreaths, and a variety of fancy flowers, feathers, plumes—ostrich and marabout—very rich. Also, a quantity of baby's cashmere cloaks and hoods, boy's felt hats, richly trimmed, of various colours. A quantity of stays, all sizes and qualities. A variety of lambswool hoods, gaiters, socks, boas, cuffs, mitts, &c., with a variety of other fancy articles, too numerous to mention.

N.B.—Two Milliners wanted. 932

FRENCH STAY WAREHOUSE,
311, PITT-STREET.

JUST OPENED.

1 CASE FRENCH MERINOS, of all colours, from 4s. 6d. upwards
1 case Cashmere dresses
1 Ditto evening ditto (nouveau dessin)
1 Ditto fancy boxes, crochet collars, &c.
1 Ditto coiffures, bonnets, and cap flowers, &c., the best that have ever been imported
2 Cases horsehair petticoats and improvers
1 Case kid and other gloves, best quality and at a low price
1 Case bonnet, cap, and waist ribbons
1 Case assorted perfumery (from L. T. PIVER, Rue St. Martin, (103) à Paris
1 Case ditto (from Houbigant Chardin (Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, No. 19, à Paris.

VICTOR PROTOIS.

N.B.—The opening of the above goods having taken up all the rooms on the first floor, Madame Protois has opened a show room up stairs for the better convenience of the ladies 886

NOW LANDING,
EX SALSETTE,

Unbleached calicoes
Ditto sheetings
Cotton ticks
Flannels
Prints
Fine shirtings
6-4 jaconets
Book muslins
Union linens
Window hollands
A small assortment of Orleans and Coburg cloth
Tartan plaids and de laines
Hosiery, consisting of white and coloured half hose, &c., &c.
Haberdashery
White and coloured stays, &c., &c., &c.
The above are in handy packages, suitable to country storekeepers, &c.

L. AND S. SPYER,
Lower George-street.
July 10. 744

NOW LANDING, ex Hooghly, Bank of England, &c.—

Wilkinson's sheepshears
Frame and hand saw files (Wing's)
Back bands and traces
Hoop iron 1¼ to 2½ inches, assorted
Nail rod, best Staffordshire
Sheet lead, 3½ and 4 lbs.
Lead piping, assorted sizes
White lead, best quality
Blue American axes
Tomahawks, handled
Borradaile's patent felt
Chain, ¼, ⅜, and 7-16 inch
London glue, in 2 cwt. casks
Beads, suitable for the Island trade
Spades and shovels, best London made
Window glass, large sizes, fit for shop fronts and picture frames
Lignum vitæ
Carbonate soda
Gum Arabic
Ditto ditto, very fine
Sulphuric acid
Corrosive sublimate, in 14 lbs. tins
Paris hats, &c., &c.

L. AND S. SPYER,
Lower George-street.
July 6. 630

ON SALE, AT THE WATERLOO WAREHOUSE,
EX HOOGHLY.

A. ROWLAND AND SON'S Perfumery—one invoice, consisting of brown Windsor soaps, hair, fancy soaps, Eau de Cologne.

Also,

One dial weighing machine, with jockey
Chair, for tobacconist or hairdresser
One case furniture knobs
Twenty double-barrels Roman cement
Mustard, in lb. and ½lbs.
Pickles, in quarts and pints
Onions, in ditto ditto
Rock salt

Ex Emma—

28 Cases Hobart Town Jams and Raspberry Vinegar.

416 COOPER, BROTHERS.

WHOLESALE
BOOT AND SHOE DEPOT.

MERCHANTS, SETTLERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, and the TRADE supplied, as usual, with every description of Colonial and English manufactured BOOTS and SHOES, at the lowest wholesale prices.

I. M. ILLIDGE,
369, George-street,
Opposite the Market.

N. B.—Country orders punctually attended to. 196

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THE MISSES THOMPSON desire to inform their friends, that the present vacation will terminate on Thursday next, the 18th instant.
North Terrace, Macquarie-street. 729

COATS. COATS. COATS.
WINTER COATS, woollen linings, and substantially made, from eighteen shillings, in large varieties, at
M. O'NEILL AND CO.'S,
555, George-street,
727 Next the Bank of Australasia.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Brandy, *brown*, in cases
Port wine, various qualities, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks
Ditto, just landed, brand "S. Ashton, London," in 1 and 2 dozen cases, *quarts*, and 2 dozen cases *pints*
Sherry, "Gray and Robertson," Cadiz direct, pale and brown, in quarter-casks
Whiskey, Campbleton, "Beith, Rose, and Co.," in quarter-casks
Ale, pale East India, "Baird, and Co.," Glasgow, in hogsheads
Liqueurs and cordials, assorted, "Pidding's"
Maraschino, in 1 dozen cases
Tobacco, in tierces and kegs
Spiles, assorted, Vintner's Company Porter's, London
Corks and bungs of all sizes on hand, or cut to order
Cork shavings for life preservers, boats, ships' fenders, &c.
W. NIMMO AND CO.,
677 Donovan's Buildings, Circular Quay.

HOPS
TURNBULL'S new Norfolk Hops, the growth of the season 1850, and very superior quality, ex Neptune, from Hobart Town, on sale by
JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
Church Hill.
May 13. 8620

ROMAN CEMENT.
NOW Landing, a few barrels of the above, ex Bank of England, in prime condition, Ashby and Son's brand.
L. AND S. SPYER,
Lower George-street.
July 1. 142

OILS.
TALLOW OILS, superior to any Sperm or Black Oil; it gives a beautiful bright light, free from smoke or smell, and better for machinery than fish oil, as it has no gelatinous matter to clog the friction. At present on sale at
W. B. ALLEN'S,
Soap Manufactory,
14619 Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, EX LATE ARRIVALS.
AN ASSORTED INVOICE OF GROCERIES
An invoice of Parasols, "John Morland and Son's patent"
D'Almaine and Co., Zebra, Walnut, and Rosewood Cottage and Piccolo Pianofortes
J. M. Canneaux and Son's white Champagne, in pints and quarts, 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Apply at the Stores of
J. B. AND G. WERE,
484 Circular Wharf.

ALE AND PORTER.
JUST LANDED, and on sale at the stores of the undersigned:—
Allsopp's No. 3 ale, brewed October 1849
Barclay, Perkins, and Co.'s double stout
Hoare and Co.'s ditto
10238 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

ENGLISH HAMS.
JUST LANDED
50 PRIME WILTSHIRE HAMS
100 quarter-drums figs
100 boxes muscatel raisins, in layers
Jordan, Valencia, and soft shell almonds
Barcelona nuts and walnuts.
For sale at
A. DAVY'S.
City Tea Mart,
550, George street,
Pagoda Lamp, opposite the Bank of
929 Australasia.

JAVA SUGARS.
SUPERIOR White and Brown Sugars, for sale by
S. WILKINSON, JUN.,
921 Macquarie-place.

NOTICE.
EDWARD CAMPBELL AND CO., Proprietors of the Steam Coffee Warehouse, 418 George-street, have no connexion directly or indirectly with any other Establishment in Sydney. This notice they give at the request of their numerous and kind friends, many of whom have been inadvertently led astray by a series of insidiously worded advertisements.
Their coffee-wrappers, bills of parcels, and invoices, will always bear the *name* of the firm in *full*.
EDWARD CAMPBELL AND CO.,
Steam Coffee Warehouse,
6636 418, George-street.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SKINS.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS
HAS to acquaint his friends and the public, that his Stores are now open for the reception of
WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SKINS,
and whilst acknowledging past favours, can assure them that on being favoured with their patronage no effort shall be wanting on his part to obtain for his employers the highest price of the day at all seasons.
WOOL OR TALLOW STORED RENT FREE FOR THREE MONTHS.
COMMISSION ON SALES, 1 PER CENT.
CASH ADVANCED IF REQUIRED.
*** *Store-room and cool Cellarage for the above in any quantity.*
☞ A SALE WILL BE HELD WEEKLY ON TUESDAY. 80

TALLOW.
THE undersigned are purchasers of the above, or will make advances on the same, consigned to their house in London.
7967 LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO.

THE Undersigned are cash buyers of Hides, green and salted.
DARVALL, CASTILLA, AND CO.,
6942 Sussex-street.

GOLD DUST.
CALIFORNIAN Gold Dust purchased in any quantities by
THACKER AND CO.,
George-street.
George-street, July 6 492

CAUTION.
THE Public are hereby cautioned under no circumstances to pay money to any party representing themselves as being authorised to receive it on account of the recent meeting of PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS, held at the GARDENERS' ARMS, York-street, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, for the purpose of obtaining a repeal of the obnoxious by-laws, Mr. Nobbs, the proprietor of that establishment, being the only party authorized to receive the same.
By order,
JOHN NEATHWAY BROWN
777 Chairman.

TO BUILDERS.
TENDERS will be received at the Office of undersigned, William-street; on or before the 29th July, where plans and specification may be seen, for the erection and completion of a range of Stores in George-street, for Mr. William Barnett. Security will be required. Proprietor not bound to accept the lowest tender.
P. J. DOWNEY,
11258 Architect.

NEW COMMERCIAL BANK.
WANTED to purchase, Shares in the above Bank, to the amount of £500 or £600. Apply to
STENHOUSE AND HARDY,
186, Elizabeth-street.
July 12. 807

TO CLERGYMEN, PARENTS, &c.
A SCHOOLMASTER, who has filled his present situation twelve years, will be disengaged on the 30th of September.
The highest testimonials as to ability and character will be given.
Any communication (prepaid) directed to Y Z, care of Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, Australian Grocery, Provision, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse, 452, George-street, Sydney; or, to Mr. RICHARD JONES, *Mercury Office*, West Maitland, will meet with immediate attention.
798

WANTED, a man accustomed to the Italian trade, one who thoroughly understands pickling. Apply to R. B. COOKE, Wholesale and Export Confectioner, No. 16, Hunter-street, second door from Bligh-street.

WANTED, in a Clergyman's family in the country, a middle-aged woman, as plain Cook. Apply between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, at Archdeacon COWPER'S, Macquarie-place. 909

LOST, about the 22nd of June, from Narrellen Grange, Springfield, the estate of Mr. James Fitzpatrick, a dark bay Horse, black points, switch tail, a small white spot under the saddle, branded N near shoulder.
3
If stolen, a reward of two pounds will be given on conviction of the thief—if strayed, ten shillings, by application to Mr. William Risby, Innkeeper, Narrellen; or to Mr. John Hurley, Campbelltown. 635

LOST,
BY a little Boy, in O'Connell-street, yesterday evening, about three o'clock, a Pair of Gentlemen's Cloth Trousers and a Coat, both new, tied up in a silk handkerchief. Whoever will bring them to Messrs. BROWN AND HOLLIS'S, tailors, George street, will be rewarded.
July 13. 887

TO LET, those spacious and convenient Stores opposite Campbell and Co.'s Wharf, consisting of three floors, with offices.
9574 MARTYN AND COMBES.

TO LET, a House in Victoria Terrace Miller's Point containing ten rooms, kitchen, pantry, stables, coach-house, &c., water laid on. Apply to G. TALBOT, Victoria Terrace.
June 29. 131

HOUSE TO LET in Lyons' Terrace, recently occupied by the late Dr. M'Crae,—of which immediate possession can be had. Apply to Mr. SAMUEL LYONS, 564, George-street. 1020

TO LET, the property at Lake Macquarie known as Threlkeld's Grant, consisting of 1280 acres of land, on which the Ebenezer colliery is situated.
The greatly increasing demand for coals offers a good opportunity for working this colliery with advantage, especially as a much superior coal to what has hitherto been sold in Sydney from this mine may be obtained with great facility, samples of which can be exhibited. The property would be leased as a whole, or the colliery separately, as it might suit applicants.
Apply to
HENRY MOORE,
Miller's Point.
July 10.
A Cottage to Let in Fort-street, Sydney.

LUMLEY ESTATE, IN ARGYLE.
TO LET, the Estate of Lumley, with house and out-offices, containing 3800 Acres of Land. Parties renting this property can also have 4000 acres adjoining. Possession can be given on the 1st July next. Apply to Mr. STYLES, at Bungonia; or,
CAMPBELL AND CO.,
Campbell's Wharf.
Sydney, June 3. 11361

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

THE BUDGET.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in his Budget on Friday, March the 16th, and the following is an abridged account of his address on the occasion:—

He had to ask the indulgence of the House while he addressed it on account of the state of his health. However anxious the Government might be to make an early budget, still it was impossible to do so with the same accuracy with which it could be done at a later period of the session. The accounts of the army and navy were not made up till the end of April, and it was therefore impossible for him to make an estimate with perfect correctness. Last year it was impossible for him to give an estimate at so early a period, but this year circumstances were different, and he could make an estimate with greater confidence. Instead of stating the reality, he had to lay before the House two estimates—one of the expenditure and income up to April, 1850, and the other the estimate of income and expenditure up to April, 1851. He had estimated the income for the year up to April next, at £52,262,000, but it had reached £52,785,500. He had estimated the expenditure at £52,157,596; but he was happy to say that he now estimated it at only £50,533,651, leaving a surplus independent of excesses of expenditure of two millions and a quarter. (Cheers) Wherever the Government could they had reduced the expenditure in every way in their power. With regard to the estimates for the next year, he was afraid he could not hope to encourage the house to expect so favourable an estimate, as there was a considerable falling off in some items, and he did not expect such a large quantity of sugar being imported as from March, 1849, to March, 1850; there was a loss on sugar to the extent of £626,000. That was owing to the reduction which took place in the importation of foreign sugar. There was, however, an increase of colonial sugar, and a falling off on foreign sugar. He also expected a falling off on the article of brandy. The increased consumption of last year over 1848 was 577,000 gallons, at a duty of £433,000, which arose, he believed, from the alarm which prevailed when the cholera raged in the country, but he did not expect any increase in the ensuing year. He also expected a decrease in the importation of corn, for in February last the importation of flour was only 146,000 quarters, while in February, 1849, it was 577,000 quarters: and whereas in 849, corn and grain of all sorts imported was 959,786 quarters, it was in February last only 268,825 quarters. He estimated the income as follows:—Excises £14,045,000, stamps, £6,860,000, assessed taxes, £4,320,000, customs, £20,000,000, income tax, £5,410,000, Post-office, £620,000, crown lands, £160,000, miscellaneous, £860,000, old stores, £410,000, making a probable total of £52,285,000. The interest and management of the funded debt, was £27,700,000; interest on Exchequer-bills, £405,000; making a total charge of £28,105,000. The other charges on the Consolidated Fund were £2,620,000; navy estimates, £5,849,423; the packet service, £764,236; making altogether for the navy, £6,613,659. The army estimates on the table were £6,019,349; the militia, £110,000; the commissariat, £500,000; making in all for the army, £6,629,340; the ordnance, £2,434,417—making the navy, army, and ordnance, £15,677,422. Excess of expenditure on former year, £4,000,000; miscellaneous, £211,159,—making altogether an expenditure of £50,613,582. He had, however, to inform the house that it was proposed to make a large grant for the houses of Parliament, which grant and the grants of a similar kind, would reduce the surplus to £1 500,000. He had been called upon to reduce the duty on tea, to repeal the duty on malt and timber, and on windows, soap, paper, advertisements, and attorneys' certificates; but when he considered the amount of revenue derived from those articles, and that no special case had been made out to entitle them to exemption, he felt bound to refuse to comply with the demand which had been made upon him to repeal the duty. When he remembered that no less a sum than £148,000,000 had, within the last few years, been invested in railways, he could not help thinking that that was a strong proof of the prosperity of the country. He believed that the policy which had been adopted recently, had tended to conduce to that prosperity, and although from the distress in Ireland and other causes, difficulties had been experienced during the last four years, he believed that the fruits of that policy would very speedily be realized to the advantage of the country. He admitted that the price of corn had fallen lower than he had expected, but, at the same time, it must not be forgot that provisions were cheap, and that operatives were in full employment. But this was not the only country in which corn was at a low price, for he found from a document which had been presented by the Board of Agriculture to the President of the French Republic, that in that country also there were complaints of the low price of corn, and that could not be attributed to any large importation of corn in that country, but it arose as it had done in this country from the unusually abundant harvest of last year. He found also that in France, for the eight years previous to 1845, wheat was at 48s. per quarter. In Belgium for the seven years previous to 1845 it was 49s., and at Amsterdam 48s. for the six years previous to 1845. He believed that by exertions on the part of the Agricultural interest they would not be injured by the admission of corn at a nominal duty. Any great change in any branch of industry must necessarily displace capital for a time, but the pressure would only be temporary. It had been so in consequence of the introduction of railways, and it was so to some extent in agriculture, in consequence of free trade. He had, as he had stated, a surplus of £1,500,000, and he thought that the first reduction they should make was a reduction of our debt. In the year 1833-4 they borrowed for the slaves £20,000,000; in '41 to cover deficiences £5,000,000. In '47 for Ireland, £8,000,000; and again, when an increase on the income tax was refused, £2,000,000; making altogether £35,000,000 in a period of profound peace; while during that period there had only been an excess of £8,000,000, leaving a debt of £27,000,000. It was in his opinion, their duty to reduce that debt as much as it was possible, but they could not do so if they always applied their surplus to the reduction of taxation. They had also to bear in mind that next year the house would have to consider the renewal of the income-tax, and he could not anticipate what men's minds might be on that subject. He thought it undesirable to exhaust the whole of the surplus, but at the same time he thought some reduction of taxation should take place, and he proposed to give some measure of relief to the small owners of land. He proposed to reduce the stamp duty on the transfer of real property up to the amount of £1000, and above that there should be an alteration, making the duty more equitable. He also proposed to reduce the duty on mortgages and bonds, and on leases,—the latter to a scale as near as could be to one-half per cent. In order as much as possible to contribute to the comfort of the agricultural labourer, he proposed a total repeal of the duty on bricks. The loss to the revenue would in consequence be—on stamps, £300,000 to make further advances for the purposes of drainage and improvement of the land; and he believed by doing so it would encourage other parties to do so. The last advances, as far as England and Scotland were concerned, were £7,000,000; and so readily had gentlemen on the other side of the Tweed availed themselves of it, that in consequence of priority of application they obtained £1,600,000 of it, while England had only got £370,000 (laughter). He now proposed to advance £2,000,000 more, three-fourths of which he intended to give England, and on bricks £450,000, making together £750, 00. He therefore proposed to apply the half of the surplus to the reduction of taxation, and the other half to the reduction of the national debt. But £750,000 would not be the whole of the reduction during the year, for there would be a reduction in the course of the year in the duty on sugar, which would make the total reduction £1,150,000. He was also anxious to give every encouragement to the improvement of the soil, and he, therefore, proposed to do that which was done in 1846, and to set them square with their neighbours, but if they did not apply for it the applicants from Scotland would get it. He proposed to give to Ireland £1,000,000, £200,000 of which was to be applied to the land, and £800,000 to arterial drainage. He hoped to be able to make these advances without making any addition whatever to the funded debt, if the house would leave him a surplus to do so. He proposed by the payment of a sum of £250,000 out of the half of the surplus in hand, to extinguish the perpetual annuities, which would leave him £500,000, and that he thought the house should leave him as a reserve fund, as it was indispensable to the service of the country. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving a vote of £9,200,000. The right hon. gentleman sat down amidst loud cheers.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE EMIGRANTS TO CALIFORNIA.

(*From the Boston Traveller, February 9.*)

A LONG conversation with an intelligent young man of Boston, who went to California in the ship Leonore, and was absent just a year and four days, has given us a much stronger impression of the sufferings, misery, and death which have overtaken many who have embarked in this dazzling but hazardous enterprise of gold-hunting, than we before had. According to our informant, this is by no means a highly coloured report. The *Alta California* of December 31, gives only two or three deaths in San Francisco in the previous month, whereas our informant was told by the superintendent of burials of that town that from sixty to seventy died weekly, and that from six to eight were daily buried at the expense of the city, they having no friends to care for them while sick, or to bury the when dead. Indeed, it is thought that the announcement of the decease of many of them will never reach their friends, who will thus remain for ever in ignorance of their fate. Our informant, a short time before his departure, followed, with a few others, the wagon containing the body of a deceased gold seeker to the grave-yard of San Francisco, now fast filling with many who left behind happy homes and hosts of friends in too late regretted New England.

He found upon his arrival there, several open graves, containing two, three, and four coffins, no grave being closed until it had received at least two coffins. Some of the graves were marked with the names of those who slept beneath, victims to this great mania of the nineteenth century. But, melancholy as is this record of the dead, it is a brighter picture than that of the sufferings of many who are at present crowded into San Francisco, from the mines, enfeebled, without money, friends, or home. They wander about the town, gaunt misery stamped upon their faces, and often sustain life by digging clams and muscles upon the sea-shore, and by fishing, finding a lodging at night perhaps in the tent of a friend; if not, in the open street. The late fire, by decreasing the number of buildings at the moment that the population was rapidly increasing has added greatly to the suffering of this class of persons. With this increase of misery, comes also crime. At the great fire many had their pockets picked; others were robbed of their goods, and several arrests afterwards took place of persons charged with these crimes, and they were committed to the prison ship to await trial.

Such was the state of San Francisco at the commencement of the new year. It thus seems that the chief stories of distress and suffering come from the towns, and not from the mines, from whence it was generally anticipated that our most gloomy accounts would be received. From the mines, however, our reports are more favorable, and justify the hope that all will continue well there throughout the winter.

It will be rembered that Mr Parker H. Pierce, of Cambridge, sued the Captain (Green) of the ship Leonore, for leaving him behind. We understand he recovered some 2 00 dollars, including costs. The case was managed for Mr. Pierce by Annis Merrill, well known as one of the counsel for the defence in the Tirrell trial here. The same counsel has also been engaged to defend the validity of several titles to land based upon grants from Mexico, and has in most cases been successful.

A wharf has been finished in San Francisco, of eight hundred feet in length, at the end of which they obtain nine feet of water. It is

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...SCOLA STATION", WITH 1600 HEAD OF ...
25 per cent. bill at 3 years.
26 per cent. bill at 4 years.
auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, MONDAY, JULY 15,
120 IRON
98 Ditto 8-16ths ditto
MORT AND BROWN

shortly to be carried out six hundred feet further.

As to the mines, our informant's statements are substantially in accordance with the published accounts. He says, however, that there is a visible increase of crime, chiefly among roaming Mexicans and Chilinos, of whom quite a number have had their ears cropped in consequence, and persons without these rather indispensable appendages to the beauty of the form divine, were getting to be quite numerous. The most formidable robber gang that have been brought to punishment in the mines, was Red Davis, an Irishman, and his two companions, also Irish, who were hanged some months since, the former for robbing a washerwoman of 125 dollars, and nearly choking to death her son, who happened to be near at the time. Before his death, Red Davis, who was a member of Stevenson's regiment, made a confession to his counsel, of a long catalogue of crimes committed from his boyhood up. His criminal career began, he said, when a boy upon one of the Mississippi steamboats, where he used to pick the pockets and plunder the baggage of the passengers, and from this he went on adding crime to crime, until his wicked course was suddenly brought to a close, by his being hung from the bough of a tree in one of the valleys of California.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

(*From the Spectator, March* 2.)

PEEL took three years to construct his Conservative party on the ruins of the old Tory party, and at last he mustered three hundred to oppose the torrent of Whig "reform"—which was indeed already stagnating. That party has performed its office, and is already gone; as Thebes lived to action and greatness only while Epaminondas led it. In the briefer space since Lord George Bentick's death, Disraeli has reconstructed a new Tory party, already mustering some two hundred and fifty; and her Majesty's Opposition is in place on the left of the Speaker. As we expected, Mr. Disraeli has seized the vantage offered by the great division of last week, and is making his strength felt. Strength breeds strength, and the Disraeli who came in with February like a lamb becomes a lion in March. "Anch'io son pittore;" he has read of statesmen who have shaken states, he has painted them, and now he is one.

Not of Titan breed, but still of the blood of Israel. The turbulent energies of Zimri and Jehu may be renewed on the alien banks of the Thames—modernized, indeed, and made genteel, yet scarcely less audacious in spirit. Disraeli has been underrated, and the miscalculation is corrected by an apt retribution in his rise. He has genius of a certain kind—for genius is an inborn and special capability for labour; which he possesses. It is a genius comparatively. "Brilliant" as his has been, it has been an up-hill career. With a genius for mastering the circumstances of our day, he lacks the power of positive creation, and at no stage in his rise has he established a positive footing, stable and unmistakeable. He has toiled up the giant's staircase of ambition; but it is a staircase of sand, and to keep his footing as he scales the castle of statesmanship is a feat half of heroism half of posture-making; yet he does it deftly; he has self-possession to spare for graceful and ornamental sallies; he falls to recover himself with cool adroitness. Disraeli has been a novelist; he startled the world with drawing-room allegories imported from the land of his race: people never were sure how much there was in the oracle, or how much there was not; but he made them read him. He entered Parliament, to begin like a florid school-boy, and the House laughed him down; he has not only made it hear him, but he is baiting it like a bull in the ampitheatre. He learned the business of the house; he studied the trick of statesmanship; he acquired the art of taking up special questions; he appreciated the value of subordination, to the follower as well as to the leader; he was useful, diligent, and docile under Peel, while Peel cared to keep him; useful, diligent, and docile under Bentinck, while Bentinck lived to serve the purpose of a chief; useful, diligent, and shrewd under Stanley, till the game was manifestly to be played in the House of Commons, and the lieutenant knew that *his* was the post for victory.

Disraeli has risen by the mistakes of those who failed to appreciate his capacity. The House of Commons, which would not listen to his tropes, he has made to succumb under its own forms. In opposition with Peel, he made the Whigs feel how he could master special questions, like that of the Consulships: Peel failed to secure him with a diplomatic post, and the partisan, who might have been a tractable diplomatist under the new Free-trader—who even taught that statesman the device of reconciling free trade to Toryism—has become a rival leader. The Whigs winked at his sallies against Peel, and fostered the man who now beards them. Their second mistake has been to join the attacks on the knight-adventurer unceasingly—they and the declining relics of the party whom Peel's retirement has fatally left to itself; and in the combat where they only had to lose and he only to win, he has won: the man who might have been an admiring adherent of Palmerston in some contented secretarial post, may yet invite the immortal and willing Viscount to keep the office he has so many years adorned through the changes of party.

Disraeli possesses many qualities of statesmanship, but not all. He is a quasi-statesman. He is an artist where statesmanship as an art is forgotten. While others go by the rule of thumb, empirically—"rubbing on" with "measures from time to time suited to the occasion"—Disraeli knows that it is desirable to jot down your policy in a formula, if it were only for your own recollection and guidance. He has so much of the artist as consists in keen perception, but not the devotion of heart which distinguishes all the greatest in any art. He has the respect of a critic for what is great and beautiful—and he wishes to be both; but he will consent to seek greatness through short cuts not indicated by dignity. He will use his feeling as part of his resources, to adorn and animate eloquence, as a stage-player rejoices in a faculty which permits the "exploitation" of his tears. He knows that it is necessary to the true art of statesmanship to go by principle, and he adopts one for the nonce: or if he finds none ready-made in store, he will make it *pro re natâ*. His past career shows that he has the best capacity for profiting by experience—that which derives not negation but action from experience. With a keen perception of the outward relations of art, he can appreciate skill, and the most transient fault of skill cannot pass undetectedly his sharp sight. He is a master of sarcasm so subtile that its point is often invisible except to the victim who writhes to the poison in his fibres. He is not, though he has sometimes seemed malignant; but he is unscrupulous in the pursuit of his purpose; he as little wishes harm to his victim as the huntsman to the hare—as little thinks about it. Confident in himself, tried even by failure, not malicious in his motives, he has no scruple to check his constitutional audacity. Statesmanship he views as a craft. He recalls the free lances of the Middle Ages and the not less free statesmen of the Renaissance—the chiefs who were always to let for any community that wanted to hire a tyrant over its own domestic factions: his pen sympathises with those illustrious vagrants—his sharp eloquent sword is as free as theirs, and as readily unsheathed His critical and historical lore instructs him how great men have been fain to sacrifice their inner aspirations to their outward necessities, and he has no difficulty in doing as much: he remembers how a Burke or a Canning gave up to party what was meant for mankind, and he counts himself in the same category.

Rising against the mistakes of unappreciating allies and underrating foes, Disraeli is a standard of their little elevation; as a river not of highest tide proves the lowness of the lands that have failed to keep its bounds. The Ministers in place have no solid foundation to stem the torrent of his eloquence; he overleaps their banks, and possesses their flat lands with a sounding sea which defies the official Partington. Where there is no substantial statesmanship to pre-occupy space, his as-if statesmanship rushes in resistless. Where there is no real plot of state, he is free to construct the plot of a state farce. And he understands his art; he knows how to use others, how to control himself; he has no difficulty in giving up the device which he had lightly taken up to try—his Sinking-fund to repurchase Protection; no scruple in appropriating George Frederick Young's notion of an anterior dissolution; no lack of ingenuity to devise a stopgap that shall unite parties under him in the mean time. His measure leads to nothing, except to an attack upon the Ministerial position; but in that it promises beyond expectation; and he appears in full career to the victory of possession.

With what beyond? Will this lively Jack of the Beanstalk be content with what he has got, and "live happy for many years after," slumbering on the old couch of Protection? or will the denouncer of Peel one day emulate that statesman's versatile energy, and aspire to conduct the nation to its next stage of onward progress—the wider and brighter region yet unseen to view, and wholly unsuspected by his present followers? Already the aspirant must dream of that great day; it is in the book of historical parallels—that glowing romance which is his perpetual study and incentive.

IMMORALITY ON BOARD EMIGRANT SHIPS.

(*From the Times, February* 28.)

LORD Mountcashell on Tuesday night read to the House of Lords some very sickening details of the immorality that had prevailed on board of certain emigrant ships on their outward voyage to Australia. Could we believe that the cases quoted by the noble lord were other than exceptional, we should feel it a duty to exert ourselves to the utmost in the denunciation of a system pregnant with such painful results. The charges made by Lord Mountcashel are just of the kind calculated to enlist unquestioning sympathy. Indignation is the first natural movement of the mind when informed of such atrocities as those reported to have occurred on board certain emigrant-ships named. A man's sounder judgment falls asleep when he hears of the advantage that has been taken of the situation of a number of women, cooped up on board an emigrant-ship, to force, or, still worse, to allure them to crime. Not a single condition of aggravation would appear to be wanting. In some cases the surgeon of the ship, the official guardian of the health and moral conduct of the female emigrants during the outward voyage, was himself the chief offender; in every instance quoted, we believe, he connived at the dissolute condition of the ship, and made no endeavour to stay the progress of the plague. We will not indulge in the affectation of swelling periods in such a case as this, nor exert ourselves to set forth in glowing phrases the enormity of such conduct. It will be sufficient to mention by whom these offences were committed, against whom they were committed, and where they were committed. These three points are explained in a single sentence. When the surgeon intrusted with the care of female emigrants during their outward voyage abuses the confidence placed in him to debauch the persons consigned to his care on board the ship, where they cannot escape from his solicitations or persecutions, and the charge can be established by sufficient evidence, such a state of facts is made out as needs no adventitious aid from rhetoric to enlist public feeling against the offender. Even if in certain instances this simple statement must be varied to meet the case of the officers of the ship debauching the female passengers, while the surgeon stands by with a shrug of indifference or a grin of complacency, it makes no material difference. There are three or four rascals to be punished in place of a single one—that is all that can be said.

Lord Mountcashell deserves the public thanks for bringing this subject before the notice of the Peers It would be impossible to use efforts too strenuous for the discovery of all cases in which surgeons and officers of emigrant ships have abused their trust, and in giving the utmost publicity possible to the results of such inquiries. But, at the same time, it should be remembered by those who are exerting themselves in this direction—no doubt from the most praiseworthy and benevolent motives—that they must not press their case further than they can justify it by facts. Suppose that a hundred emigrant-ships have left the shores of England for Australia, and upon the most diligent inquiry it is discovered that gross immortality, such as we have described, has prevailed on board of five of the ships during the outward voyage; it is clearly the duty of the person who honestly desires to expose these iniquities to state that he has discovered that a certain proportion—say five per cent.—of the emigrant ships is polluted with this kind of offence, but not to imply that the whole system upon which emigration from this country is conducted has become tainted with so foul a blot. It is not our meaning nor our desire, even by the faintest inuendo, to have it inferred that Lord Mountcashell was consciously guilty of such disingenuousness as this, or that he was actuated by other than the purest motives in making his charge, but yet a very wrong impression might go forth in consequence of his speech on Tuesday. No one, we are convinced, would more sincerely regret it than Lord Mountcashell himself, if, in consequence of his words, the innocent were confounded with the guilty, or any check given to the stream of emigration which is now flowing from this country towards Australia. Within the last few weeks no doubt a very disgusting case has been brought before the public, that of the emigrant barque Indian. If the charges made by the passengers against the surgeon, the captain, and other officers of that ship, turn out on investigation to be true, we scarcely think a punishment too severe could be appointed for their disgusting and dastardly behaviour towards those whom they were in every way bound to protect. We find it stated in the report we have received in the South Australian papers, on the authority of those who profess to have been eyewitnesses of the disgusting scenes they describe, that the ship was turned into a "floating brothel by day as well as by night." Passing from the main charge to others of secondary, but still of great importance, we find that the emigrants complain of having been stinted in water and provisions during the voyage. The surgeon is accused of having shamefully neglected the sick; the second mate of having made a brutal assault upon one of the passengers. The "medical comforts" were withheld from the sick by the doctor—so the charge runs—and squandered away upon his favourites. The bread of which the passengers were stinted was given to the captain's pigs, that there might be a constant supply of pork for the captain's table, who, not content with this misappropriation of stores, is accused of having consumed for his own private enjoyment the "preserved milk" intended for the invalids. It is, however, idle to dwell upon particulars which have already roused a very general indignation throughout the country, There is comfort, however, in the thought that Sir H. Young, the Governor, and Captain Brewer, the emigration agent at Adelaide, have taken up the case in a very proper spirit, and we have no doubt the offenders will be deprived of a second opportunity of violating their trust, and be visited with any other punishment which the authorities at Adelaide are competent to inflict.

But we should be grieved if the description of the foul doings on board the Indian were to go forth among the humbler classes of our countrymen, who may be turning their thoughts to emigration, without correction. Such cases may occur from time to time, but we believe they are of rare occurrence. All emigrant ships are not like the Indian, any more than all Norfolk men are like Rush the murderer. To produce such a state of facts requires the union of an execrable captain with a yet more execrable surgeon. The surgeon is the officer *prima facie* intrusted by the Government with the charge of the emigrants, and if he did his duty all would be well. But if he should fail to do so the female emigrants should still have their resource in the captain of the ship. Both must be equally guilty or careless,—in such a case as this nearly interchangeable terms,—before the disgusting scenes of the barque Indian could be re-enacted elsewhere. What is to be done to prevent the possibility of the recurrence of such scenes? The most cursory consideration of the subject would show that there must be precautions of prevision, as well as ample opportunities afforded to the emigrants of bringing the officers of the ship to justice on their arrival at the port of their destination. Greater care than at present must be exercised in the selection of respectable masters to command the ships, and of surgeons properly qualified to look after the emigrants during the voyage. When the commissioners have exercised this important trust in a spirit of discretion, if every facility be given to emigrants, on their arrival, to make and to substantiate any well-founded causes of complaint, they may have had during the outward voyage, we know not that anything more can be done. Captains and surgeons of emigrant ships must be very different persons from the ordinary run of mankind if they do not discharge their duty in a proper spirit, with the prospect of ruin and punishment staring them in the face for any criminality or neglect.

It would not, however, be fair to a class of persons who are intrusted with a very arduous duty, and who endeavour, in most instances, to discharge that duty conscientiously, if we omitted to add that in a great many of the instances quoted we believe that the emigrants were themselves the persons mainly to blame. If a woman of dissolute character happens to be included amongst his passengers, what is the captain—what is even the surgeon of an emigrant ship to do? When flagrant instances are brought under their notice they may restrain the liberty of an individual—no easy task in such a case—but there they must top. No young woman should be passed on board an emigrant-ship without being intrusted to the charge of a discreet person of her own sex, and of sufficiently mature years to keep her under restraint, or protect her if need be. In conclusion, we would say that it appears very desirable that greater care should be exercised in examining the certificates of competence of medical officers before appointing them to emigrant-ships, and in securing the services of a better class of medical men than those who have been hitherto engaged, even if this should necessitate a certain increase in their pay and allowances.

AVARICE.—Do not, said Johnson, discourage your children from hoarding, if they have a taste for it; whoever lays up his penny rather than part with it for a cake, at least is not the slave of gross appetite; and shows besides a preference, always to be esteemed, of the future to the present moment.

THE JEWS IN ABYSSINIA.—The French traveller Mons. D'Abbadie has just returned from Abyssinia, where he has spent the last eleven years. A correspondent elicited from him, during his short stay in London, a few particulars concerning the Jews of that country, which we deem interesting enough for publication. The Halashahs (strangers) are held in abhorrence by the Abyssinians, and when their chiefs came to M. D'Abbadie the Abyssinians fled, being afraid of contracting an impurity by coming into contact with individuals of that hated race. In the conference which the French traveller held with them, he laid before them a letter addressed to him by the well-known Italian Hebrew scholar, S. D. Luzzato, containing various questions bearing on Jewish matters. The letter, originally written in French, had been translated by M. D'Abbadie into Ethiopic. The traveller carefully wrote down their replies, and intends to publish them in some French paper. The Halashahs appear to entertain some extraordinary religious notions, altogether incompatible with Judaism as understood by the other Jews. They hold celibacy in high honour; and, when asked in what part of the Bible that state was recommended, they point to the example of the prophet Elijah, who, according to their opinion, was never married, no allusion being made in his history either to his wife or children. They also consider suicide from religious motives as highly meritorious. Persons disposed to sacrifice their lives repair to the brink of a river, and there solemnly inquire of God whether their end has come or not. If the signs taken as a reply be in the affirmative, suicide is committed; but, if the reply be in the negative, they wait for a twelvemonth, when the same inquiries are again made. They are totally unacquainted with Hebrew, and read the Scriptures in their native language, into which, according to Mons. D'Abbadie, they were translated from the Arabic. Besides the books held by the Jews as authoritative, they also consider the Apocrypha as sacred. These books, in as far as they were examined by our traveller, perfectly agree with the Vulgate, except the book of the Maccabees, in which he discovered great discrepancies. They also possess a commentary on each of the sacred books, except the book of Ezekiel, which has been lost. In addition to the five books of Moses they possess a sixth, which they call "Coofaclaw." The names of the other books agree with ours, and appear therefore to be Ethiopic translations of the Greek words "Genesis, Exodus," &c. In their liturgy, however, which is also in Ethiopic, Mons. D'Abaddie thought a good Hebrew scholar might trace many Hebrew words. Among others he remembered to have found in it the term "Phanuel." Mons. D'Abbadie has brought with him copies of the books. He further learned from his informant, that to the south of their country, in the country of the Gazoo, there was a Jewish kingdom; a statement confirmed to our traveller by other evidence altogether independent of that of the Halashahs. He also said that he met in Abyssinia a most interesting native Jewish youth, who was most anxious to go to Europe, in order to acquire there correct notions on Judaism, which, on his return to his native country, might be propagated among his brethren. This youth made Mons. D'Abbadie solemnly promise that he would endeavour to interest European Jews for that object, and inform him of the result within a twelvemonth. The traveller regretted his want of acquaintance with Jews, which, he was afraid, would render his exertions abortive.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

HOW TO KILL RATS.—Mr. W. Kidd, of Hammersmith, who had a whole aviary of prettily plumaged pets destroyed by rats in one night, has now published an account of his recent campaign against the enemy:—"For the benefit of all who may hereafter fall victims to the rapacity of rats, I will lay before them my military tactics. Instead of commencing hostilities at once on discovering the extent of the ravages committed, I gave encouragement to the enemy, by throwing in his way divers articles of food, such as dripping, lard, meat, bones, fish, and other dainties. This gave him confidence, threw him off his guard, so that he revelled unsuspiciously. I took care, meantime, to secure all the hen-houses, and shut the inmates up every night to protect them from their bloodthirsty foe. The great field day was Friday last. I completed all my arrangements before the hour of dusk, impatiently waiting for the rising sun on the morrow. My poison was carbonate of barytes, ground to an impalpable powder, and phosphorus. An incision was first made in the backs of the herrings, and the carbonate of barytes well rubbed in. The parts were then, as artistically as possible, reunited. Sprats being smaller than herrings, and more plastic, were pierced through with a piece of deal wood. Had a knife, a fork, or the human hand touched them, all would have been vain. The barytes was then 'drilled in,' and other sprats, not poisoned, were placed above and below them, so that suspicion was disarmed. *Latet anguis in herbâ!* Barytes is without taste and without smell; hence its great value. The way in which I applied the phosphorous would take more space to detail. When the preparations were all completed I stationed my trusty messengers in every part of the garden and shrubberies: some under trees, some in flower-pots, some hidden by a brick, others partly embedded in the garden walks, &c. They 'did their bidding' right bravely. On coming down stairs the morning following, I found the enemy had fallen into the snare. There was a serious diminution of the provisions furnished for their repast, and the hand of death was observable on every side. They had eaten ravenously; they had been seized with cruel thirst; they had sated themselves with water; they had "burst their boilers!" To use an expressive and most appropriate classical quotation, there was a visible *decessio perauntium—successio perilurorum*, which clearly proved I had won the day. In a word, two days and two nights effectually routed the whole. Oh! 'had they 10,000 lives, my great revenge has stomach for them all.'"—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

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